

**A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSFERENCE OF
MEANING APPLIED IN *OK COMPUTER* ALBUM BY
RADIOHEAD**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fullfilment of the Requirement for the Attainment of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



Written by:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

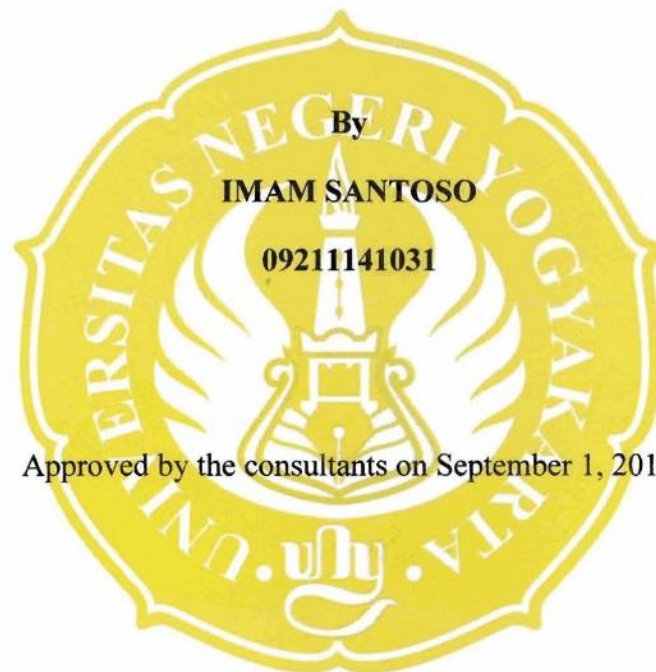
YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

2014

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COMPUTER* ALBUM BY RADIOHEAD**

A THESIS



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Yogyakarta, 1 September 2014

Penulis,



Imam Santoso

MOTTOS

Sesuatu yang selalu mahal harganya : kesederhanaan.

-Moh. Hatta-

“If my mind can conceive it, and my heart can believe it – then I can achieve it.”

-Muhammad Ali-

DEDICATIONS

My father and my mother

Thank you for always giving me a chance to prove and improve myself through
all my walks of life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. Praise be to Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be upon the noble Prophet Muhammad. My sincere gratitude is delivered to:

1. my first consultant, Titik Sudartinah, M.A., for her patience and suggestions in guiding me to finish my thesis; and my second consultant Niken Anggraeni, M.A., for the suggestions and her patience as well as willingness because I rushed her during the thesis writing;
2. my Academic Advisor, Yosa A. Alzuhdy, M.Hum., for guiding me from the beginning until the end of my college years;
3. all lecturers at the English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University with whom I learn and discuss the knowledge;
4. my father, Ir., Sutrisno for believing in me, tugging, pushing and leading me to the next plateau, sometimes poking me with a sharp stick called "truth";
5. my mother, Sri Dwi Lastri Kusuma Ningsih, S.E., for being a great mother who always supports, cares, and loves me;
6. my dear sisters, Gadih Ratna Dewi and Nurul Istiqomah, for the great time we have been through together;
7. all members of boarding house, Ades The Mckeyes, Iwan, Heru, Radit, Teel, Lukem, Kirun, Musawwa, Yunand Wipra, for so many wonderful moments we have spent together, and so many wonderful years in all kinds of weather;
8. all members of English Literature 2009, Alifiana Agus Asari, Dhoni Setiawan, Heru Bambang JD, Stephanus Ferry, John De Roies, Indra Purnama, Sigit Wibisono, Raditya Mahendra, Pappo Gilang, Dio Rizky *etc.*, for wonderful history we made;
9. all of my dear friends of English Literature 2009 class B; and

10. many people who have helped me along the whole process of finishing this thesis.

Though I have done my best in finishing this thesis, I realize that it is far from being perfect. I really hope that it will be useful for everyone who is interested in linguistic study.

Yogyakarta, 13 June 2014

Imam Santoso

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A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSFERENCE OF MEANING APPLIED IN *OK COMPUTER* ALBUM BY RADIOHEAD

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ABSTRACT

In stylistics, transference of meaning represents one of the most interesting topics to be analyzed. It happens because it deals with the peculiarity of the meaning in literary works. In other words, transference of meaning is the sense of using a word or phrase that means something more or something other than it seems to say. Hence, the aim of this research is to identify the types of transference of meaning found in the album, to investigate the language function through the use of transference of meaning, and to describe the theme through the use of transference of meaning.

This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The data sources of this research were taken from the song lyrics in the album entitled *OK Computer* by Radiohead. The data were in the forms of phrases or sentences that are collected based on the relevant theories. To achieve data trustworthiness, some peers and the thesis consultants were asked to check, verify, and discuss the data that were collected by the researcher.

The results of the research show that all types of transference of meaning appear in the album. They are simile, metaphor, metonymy, personification and synecdoche. Meanwhile, there are only three language functions found through the use of transference of meaning in the album. They are poetic, phatic and conative functions. The use of transference of meaning in the album could represent the theme that the writer brought to the listeners. The themes of capitalism, madness, death and transport and technology were found in the use of transference of meaning in the album.

Keywords: transference of meaning, language functions, and themes

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is the basic material to form a beautiful building in literature. Even if human beings are born to communicate one another through language, it is more simply than a means of verbal communication. Language is a form of activity, an activity of mind of basically of four types- listening, reading, writing , and speaking (Dash, 2007: 1). Literature, whether oral or written, expresses people's thoughts, feelings, views, culture. Literature cannot exist outside language since language is the medium of expression. It is also defined as the world that was created, built, offered, and realized through words or language. People can use language to construct poems, stories, plays, films, etc. In other words, literature involves the manipulation of language for creative purposes. As a matter of fact, language and literature cannot be separated from each other.

In line with it, using language in literary work, people have to consider thinking and choosing words correctly. To express the feel of being unsatisfied with the situation in a social circumstance, people learn to criticize it. Because of the lack of courage, people use special manners to depict it. One way to criticize is throughout literary works, as the writers usually do. Having a poetic license makes the writer free to use many deviations to enhance the aesthetic value of it and to make the reader search beyond the linguistic description of poem or other literary works to get nearer to the literary meaning.

Language evolves and deviates in society as the product of human culture. The phenomena of language deviation are then studied under stylistics. Leech (1968: 1) says that stylistics is simply the study of literary style, or even more explicit, the study of the use of language in literature that belongs to linguistic studies, which concerns with the variation of language use. It can be defined as the analysis of distinctive expression in language and the description of its purpose and effect. Thus, the writers usually use some deviation in a literary work to express their idea.

One of the most interesting deviations in stylistic study is semantic deviation. There are three types of semantic deviation: semantic oddity, transference of meaning, and honest deception. Semantic deviation, commonly called as "Figurative Language", creates new and unusual meanings. It is used by authors to ensure that their words have an impact on readers. It cannot be taken literally. This happens because words or phrases that form figurative language have a particular meaning instead of literal meaning. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, used in a way that is different from the usual meaning, in order to create a particular mental image (Hornby, 2000: 494). Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the language phenomena.

Figurative language uses "Figures of Speech" as a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. Figures of Speech investigate the language exploration of regularities of formal patterning or deviations from linguistic codes. It analyzes phonological, grammatical and

lexical schemes, and tropes (Leech & Short, 2007: 77). Hornby (1995: 433) also adds that figure of speech is also defined to name words or phrases used for vivid or dramatic effects. The result of using this technique is the creation of interesting images. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense, for example “He was so hungry, and he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all”. It is categorized as “Hyperbole”, one kind of figure of speech that is so dramatic that no one would believe the statement is true. Many authors use figurative language to create their own distinct style, not only to set their words and ideas apart, but also to set themselves as writers. These authors have used language play to break literary conventions and create their own literary trademarks including lyrics in the song as one of literary works.

Nowadays, lyrics are usually used as a representative of portrayal reality. It means that music is not only considered as the way how humans express their souls but also considered as the tools of satire to criticize the whole phenomena in the social circumstance as the response of unsatisfied feeling which is interesting and entertaining. Music is defined in Oxford dictionary (1995:766) as an arrangement of sounds in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played on instruments. Although not every music has lyric, it plays the role to fill the music which help the listener to understand the content.

This research takes the songs from *OK Computer* album belonging to Radiohead as the object of the study. It is the third album of this band. This album was published in 1997 and yet still seen as resonant and relevant today. The reason of choosing this album is because it deals with critical response, and the

relationship between people and their environment. Besides, this album is inspiring and interesting. *Ok Computer* is the album whose lyrics cover politics, economics, alienation, transportation, paranoia, science fiction, and suicide which use transference of meaning (Tim Footman, 2007: 9). Therefore, under stylistics theories, the discussion of figures of speech is explored in this research to analyze the lyrics.

B. The Research Focus

Based on the background of the research, there is an interesting point of this topic to be analyzed. That is about the deviation of language, especially figures of speech in terms of transference of meaning used in literary works. The researcher takes transference of meaning in the lyrics of *OK Computer* album to be analyzed.

There are some problems related to the research topic that can be identified. The first problem is the analysis of language use itself. There are many variations in the way this band uses language. Sometimes, those variations create ambiguity which is needed to be investigated. They can be found in the lyrics through songs.

The second problem is the analysis of the language functions. The use of transference of meaning in the album is always followed by the functions behind. There are 6 language functions proposed by Jakobson. They are phatic, conative, poetic, emotive, referential and metalinguistic functions.

The third problem identified is about the perspectives or ideologies of some issues that are shown in the songs. Like any other works, a song also contains the ideologies possessed by the author. There are some issues or ideologies which are possible to be considered as controversies and need to be interpreted wisely. Such controversial thoughts are Capitalism, Madness, Death, and Transport and Technology. (Footman, 2007 :144).

It is impossible in this research to answer all problems identified. To make the research more focused, it limits the problem of discussion. This research discusses the variations of language applied in Radiohead's lyrics. Besides, it also discusses the function of using this variation.

Based on the background and research focus, the problems can be formulated as in the following:

1. What are the types of transference of meaning found in song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead?
2. What are the language functions of using transference of meaning found in song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead ?
3. What are the themes of the use of transference of meaning in song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead ?

C. Objectives of the study

This study is intended to achieve the main objectives as follows:

1. to identify the types of transference of meaning in song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead,

2. to identify the language functions of using transference of meaning in song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead and,
3. to describe the themes of the use of transference of meaning in song lyrics of *OK Computer* album written by Radiohead.

D. The Significance of the Study

This research concerned with the analysis of transference of meaning in which this research has two significances, both theoretically and practically. It is expected that the result can be advantageous in the following ways:

1. Theoretically

- a. This research can enrich the research in linguistics field, especially stylistics, which becomes a bibliographical resource to the next relevant types of research.
- b. This research can give better understanding in the analysis of figurative language in literary works, especially in songs.

2. Practically

- a. The research finding will be useful as an informative input for language learners to improve linguistic knowledge, especially on stylistics, by giving deeper understanding for readers in analyzing language style based on its linguistic features.
- b. After reading this research, people are expected to be more open-minded toward literary works especially in the way language is used.

- c. Hopefully, this research inspires other researchers to develop or to conduct other research in the same scope with different subjects.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Literature Review

1. Stylistics

Stylistics is the study of the ways in which meaning is created through language in literature. The analysis of stylistics focuses on the phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantics, pragmatics or discoursal features of text (Noorgard, 2010: 2). According to Simpson (2004: 2) stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which the primacy of place is assigned to language. The various forms, patterns, and levels become an important index of the function of the text. Both theories imply that stylistics is the study that observes the style of the writers in order to find out the meaning of literary text. It investigates how the writer or speaker deploys the phenomenon of language to communicate. All the aspects of linguistics such as lexical, grammatical, semantics, pragmatics become the main objects to be analyzed.

As an exercise in describing what use is made of language in literary works, stylistics has two main goals: to explain the relation between language and artistic function, and to discover the author's works of doubtful attribution (Leech, 2007:11). This categorizes stylistics into two types: literary and attributional stylistics.

Literary stylistics tries to find sufficient explanation by relating the critic's ideas of aesthetic appreciation with the linguist's ideas of linguistic description. Those two elements – aesthetic appreciation and linguistic

description, stand in a cyclic motion in which linguistic observation stimulates the literary insight, and literary insight in its turn does the same thing for a further linguistic observation. This idea is called as *the philological circle* or the circle of understanding and is proposed by Spitzer (in Leech, 2007: 13). The cycle is represented in Figure 1.

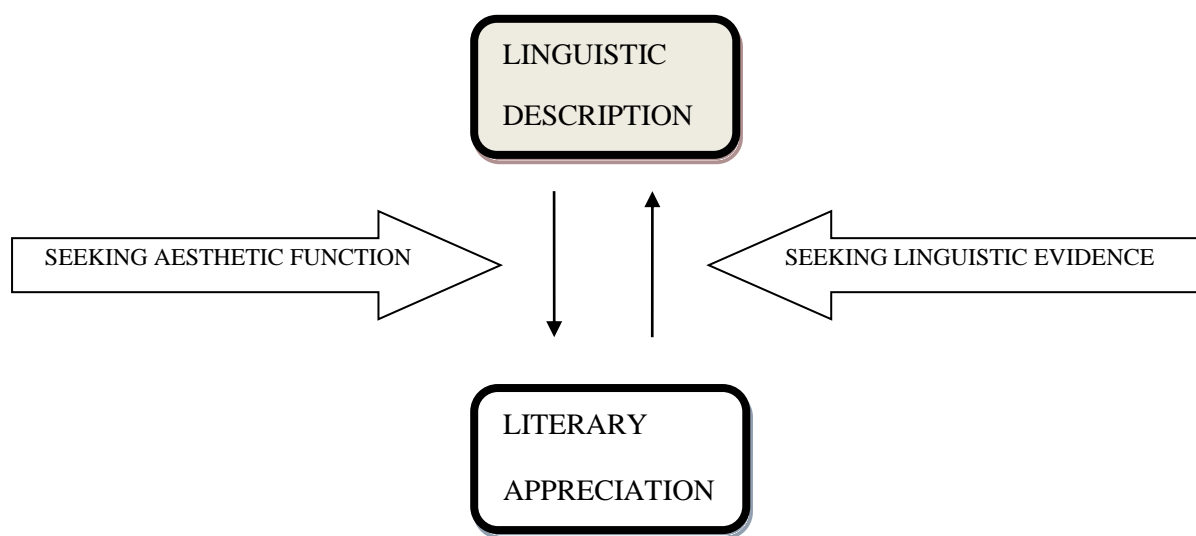


Figure 1. The Philological Circle

On the other hand, attributional stylistics tends to involve statistical studies of style to discover author's characteristics through his works. It focuses more on the linguistic characteristics which perhaps are relatively unnecessary in relevance to artistic function. Some examples of the linguistic traits investigated are the range of vocabulary, sentence length, or the frequency of certain conjunctions. Basically, attributional stylistics seeks the author's habits in using language which becomes his linguistic 'thumbprint' or his style beyond his works.

None of literary works written by different authors are similar. It means that drawing sentence in poetry depends on creativity that the authors have.

Poetry's use of a creative language such as : *ambiguity, symbolism, irony* and other stylistic elements of poetic diction to evoke emotional or sensual response to the reader and often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations.

The writers of literary works have their own styles of using some uncommon ways in language feature to express their thought. If language serves as a means of communication and also as a means of shaping one's thought, then style will be included into the last function as a correspondence between thought and expression which is called expressive.

There is always interrelation between thought and expression. It seems impossible when the writers could produce some beautiful works without passing their thought. In many literary works, the authors' thought may be expressed in some peculiarities form rather than usual form to show that they are creative.

Since literary works involve creativity, then understanding it would not be simply like a common text or discourse because it contains imagination, emotion, passion, dreams, hopes and an uncontrollable energy that calls out to the people around. There are many ways of expressing the ideas in literary works such as: making an original use of the language and creating new communicative words which do not already in language. For example, the sentence *Then the ship grew larger and was a gull with folded wings* (Island of the Blue Dolphins) can be called as the original sentence because of the unlikelihood of the event it describes. The writer wants to describe the arrival of the ship which is getting bigger than before.

Therefore, being linguistically creative is the means to being creative in the literary sense.

2. The Concepts of Style

According to Leech (2007 : 9) the word 'style' refers to the way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose. Style can be defined as the peculiarity, the set of specific features of a text type. It means that style becomes an important element that distinguishes a literary text from another. Since a poet has poetic license, style may always be defined as the peculiarities of the text in which the writer exempt to write.

Saussure (in Leech, 2007: 9) has the concept of style which is known in the diverification between langue and parole. Langue is the code or system of rules common to speakers of a language, while parole is the particular uses of the system, or selections from the system, that speakers or writers make on particular occasions. The words *easy* and *piece of cake* are the examples of langue and parole. In this case, the word *easy* as everyday conversation is standing as the langue, while the expressions *piece of cake* is standing as its parole. The example implies the idea that style pertains to parole. This concept is important as the starting point in investigating style in literary works.

3. Features of Style

Some particular features can be considered in investigating style. According to Leech (2007:60), the term feature means the occurrence in a text of a linguistic or stylistic category. It can be understood that every literary text is

constituted by linguistic and stylistic categories. Some examples of linguistic categories are *nasal consonant, noun, transitive verb, question, and color term*. Examples of stylistic categories are *balanced sentence, alliteration, personification, and metaphor*. Stylistic categories are more complex than the linguistic ones and are considered to be difficult to define. However, both categories are important to be considered in analyzing style. Leech (2007: 61) states that there are four general headings to define features of style. They are lexical categories, grammatical categories, figures of speech, and context and cohesion.

a. Lexical Categories

Lexical Categories are the group types of words used in a text. They cover the lexical items of a text in a general sense. They are also used to find out how choice of words involves various types of meaning. They may contain a general description of vocabulary choice, and examinations of nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, etc.

There are four main types of vocabulary of a text based on Long and Doughty's theory (2011: 545) in their book *The Handbook of Language Teaching : High Frequency Words, Academic Words, Technical Words, and Low Frequency Words*.

The first type is High Frequency Words. The words belonging to this group are divided into two main parts which are function words, e. g. *at, a, you*, and content words which include some parts of speech like *nouns, verbs, and adjectives*.

The second type is Academic Words. Academic words include words for special purposes but are frequent within a certain area. There are four major types: Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and Laws according to Coxhead's classification.

The next type is Technical Words. This group is made to categorize the more specialized academic words into a more specified area. For example, the words *dwang*, *truss*, *nog*, *eaves* are associated with the building, or the words *phoneme*, *nasal* are associated with linguistics.

The last type is Low Frequency Words. The words belonging to this group have relatively low frequency of occurrences. Each word of this group does not occur very often. They mostly have a very narrow range and are not really needed in every use of language. The words also make up a very small proportion of the running words in a text.

b. Grammatical Categories

Grammatical categories are linguistic categories which have the effect of modifying the forms of some class of words in a language (Radford, 2004: 3). These categories are divided into several classifications.

1) Sentence Types

Based on their functions, there are three sentence types: Declarative, Interrogative, and Imperative.

a) Declarative Sentences

A declarative sentence states an idea. It does not give a command or request, nor does it ask a question. A declarative sentence usually ends in a period, even though it may end in an exclamation point.

Example: *I now pronounce you husband and wife.*

b) Interrogative Sentences

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a direct question. It is punctuated with a question mark at the end. In English, an interrogative sentence normally changes the word order so that the verb or part of the verb comes before the subject. Example: *Do you have a minute?*

c) Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence asks, requests, or commands someone to do something. An imperative sentence drops the subject.

Example: *Open the door, please!*

2) Sentence Complexity

This area categorizes sentences based on their complexity. In general, there are two main structures of sentences: simple sentences and complex sentences. A sentence is considered a simple one whenever it contains only a single clause, while any sentence that has more than one clause is included into a complex sentence.

Example:

a) He is a teacher

b) He teaches his students and helps them to reach their dreams.

Sentence (a) only has an independent clause, and it is the example of a simple sentence structure. Sentence (b) has two clauses that are both independent: He teaches his students and (he) helps them to reach their dreams. It represents the type of complex sentence.

3) Noun Phrases

This element includes investigation of the complexity of noun phrases in a text. A stylistic analysis of noun phrase seeks whether the noun phrases used are simple or complex and where the complexity lies (in pre-modification by adjectives, nouns, etc. or in post-modification by prepositional phrases, relative clauses). Based on Quirk and Greenbaum's *A Student's Grammar of the English Language* (1990: 363), there are three components in describing a complex noun phrase:

- a) The Head. Head is defined as something around which the other components cluster and which dictates concord and other kinds of congruence with the rest of the sentence outside the noun phrase.
- b) The Pre-modification. It comprises all the items placed before the head – notably adjectives and nouns.
- c) The Post-modification. It comprises all the items placed after the head – notably prepositional phrases, non-finite clauses, and relative clauses.

For example, in the noun phrase *The lovely child in the bedroom* in the sentence *The lovely child in the bedroom is sleeping*, the Head of the phrase is *child*, the Pre-modification is *lovely*, and The Post modification is *in the bedroom* and *sleeping* is verb.

c. Figures of Speech

These features are foregrounded by virtue of departing in some ways from general norms of communication by means of the language code, for example, exploitation of regularities of formal patterning, or of deviation from the language code (Leech, 2007: 64). According to Smith (2010: 5), figures of speech

may be said as an intended deviation from ordinary usage. Both theories may emphasize that figures of speech is unusual uses of words in order to beautify their works.

Elder and College (2004: 291) state that figures of speech are nonliteral ways of saying things. The words have to be interpreted in order to understand the intended meaning. Authors use figures of speech to paint vivid pictures in the reader's mind or to achieve some other specific effect such as emphasis or humor. For example the literal meaning of the expression: *His heart is a stone* is exactly what it says: the person's heart is made of stone. However, the figurative meaning is that his heart is hard and he has no more feeling just like a stone.

d. Context and Cohesion

Context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse, and within which the discourse is embedded (Nunan, 1993: 7-8). There are two types of context: linguistic and non-linguistic context. Linguistic context is the language that surrounds or accompanies a piece of discourse under analysis. On the other hand, the non-linguistic context is the experiential context within which the discourse takes place. It includes the type of communicative event, the topic, the purpose of the event, the setting, the participants and the relationships between them, and the background knowledge and assumptions underlying the communicative event.

Cohesion refers to the part of the language system which tie sentences and clauses together (Mullany, 2010: 20). It means that cohesion is the ways in which sentences are connected. The investigation is mainly about the logical links

between sentences and how the connections are made (e.g. by using coordinating conjunctions, linking adverbials, word repetitions, etc).

4. Style in Literary Works

In relation to text, style has a more suitable concept. In this respect, style may be defined as deviation from the lingual norm. It means that what is stylistically conspicuous, stylistically relevant or stylistically coloured is a departure from the norm of a given national language (Lambrou, 2010 :183). It is how the language is used to represent authors' ideas that become the main consideration. It also provides a representation of world's phenomena through its peculiar and unconventional uses of language which invite and motivate, sometimes even provoke readers to create an imaginary world.

Style is more often associated with written literary text than the spoken form. It is simply because a text can show observable authentic evidences or records of how language serves a particular artistic function so that people can be more specific in doing the analysis. According to Rothwell (2000: 15) style has traditionally defined as choicing patterns which can be found clearly in a text. Therefore, analyzing style in literary text especially lyrics is the primary focus of this research.

Most dictionary definition describe lyric in two ways : as denoting a short poem expressing the poet's own thoughts and feelings or a composition that is meant to be sung (Brewster, 2009: 2). The first definition stresses the subjective nature of the lyric form which concentrated in expression of individual emotion,

while the second stresses its intersubjective character through its relation to music and public performance (Brewster, 2009: 2).

5. Stylistic Analysis: Language Deviation

A creative use of language is technically called linguistic deviation, by which a writer creates an original language deviated from the norms of the literary convention or everyday speech. Leech (1969: 37) deals with eight different types of linguistic deviation, which are distinguished in three main language levels: Realization, Form, and Semantic. Realization is realized by Phonology and Graphology, Form comprises Grammar and Lexicon, and Semantic is realized by (Denotative or Cognitive) Meaning.

Deviation is a term used to describe spelling and pronunciation of a word or a sentence structure which does not conform to a norm (Richards and Platt, 1985: 79). It is also can be understood as a peculiarity of a text. Deviation, which is a linguistic phenomenon, has an important psychological effect on the readers or hearers. If a part of a poem is deviant, it becomes especially noticeable, or perceptually prominent. This is called "foregrounding". Leech (1969: 57), in *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*, also explains linguistic deviation with a concept of foregrounding. Literary workers should concentrate on the element of interest and surprise rather than on the automatic pattern. The foregrounded figure is the linguistic deviation, and the background is the language.

The eight types of linguistic deviations stated by Leech (1969: 42) are: Lexical Deviation Grammatical Deviation, Phonological Deviation, Dialectal

Deviation, Deviation of Register, Deviation of Historical Period, Graphological Deviation and Semantics Deviation.

a. Lexical Deviation

The most obvious examples of lexical deviation are those where a poet makes up a word which did not previously exist. This is called "neologism". According to Fischer (1998: 3) neologism is a word which has lost its status of a none-formation but is still one which is considered new by the majority of the members of a speech community. It means that neologism is the invention of new words.

It is wrong to suggest that neologism is a violation of lexical rule; a more correct explanation is that an existing rule (of word-formation) is applied with greater generality than is customary. The most common processes of word formation are affixation (the addition of prefix or suffix to an item already in the language), and compounding (the joining together of two or more items to make a single compound one). As an example is the English rule of word-formation which permits the prefixation of *fore* to a verb, to convey the meaning 'beforehand', as in *foresee*, *foreknow*, *foretell*, and *forewarn*.

b. Grammatical Deviation

To distinguish between the many different types of deviation in grammar, it is better to start with the line traditionally drawn between Morphology (the grammar of the word) and Syntax (the grammar of how words pattern within sentences) (Leech, 1969: 47).

In syntax, there is first difference between the type of deviation illustrated in *Our heart's charity's hearth's fire*– an exploitation of the potential complexity of repetitive structure to an unusual degree of ungrammaticality, as with 'I does not like him'. Secondly, there is a distinction of great importance between the Deep Structure and the Surface Structure of a sentence according to recent thinking on syntax. Deep Structure directly reflects the meaning of the sentence, whereas the surface structure relates to the way in which a sentence is actually uttered. For example: *You close the door*, *The door is closed by you*, *Close the door!*

The first sentence is active, the second is passive, and the last is imperative. They seem to be identical, and since they have the same representation, they are called deep structure. It is defined as an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented.

c. Phonological Deviation

Like any other types of deviation, phonological deviation can be understood as using phonic elements in uncommon ways of a literary text. Plett (2010: 97) classifies phonological into three: addition, subtraction and permutation.

The first is addition. Addition may occur when the writers add the units inside the words by separating monosyllabic phonetic series into two syllables. Prothesis, Epenthesis, and Paragoge are included into this type. Examples:

Prothesis (in the front position): *yclad* instead of *clad*

Epenthesis (in the middle position) : *blackamoor* instead of *black-moor*

Paragoge (in the last position) : *winge'd* instead of *winged*.

The second is subtraction. Subtraction occurs when the writers detract the units inside the word. Aphaeresis, Syncope, Apacope are included into this type. Examples:

Aphaeresis (in the front position): *gainst* instead of *against*

Syncope (in the middle position) : *o'er* instead of *over*

Apacope (in the last position) : *oft* instead of *often*

The last is permutation. Permutation can occur within a word or among different words, for example, the word *brust* instead of *burst*.

d. Graphological Deviation

This section treats the orthography or typography of the text. There is a kind of graphological deviation which needs to have no counterpart in speech. The typographical line of poetry, like the typographical stanza, is a unit which is not parallel in non-poetic varieties of English: it is independent of and capable of interacting with the standard units of punctuation (Leech, 1969: 47). This interaction is a special communicative resource of poetry. Leech (1969: 47) mentions two American poets who explore possibilities of purely visual patterning in poetry , they are: Williams and Cummings. Cummings is well known for his use of other type of orthographic deviation: discarding of capital letters and punctuation where convention calls for them, jumbling words, eccentric use of parentheses, etc. For Cumming, capitalization, spacing, and punctuation become expressive devices, not symbols to be used according to typographic costume.

e. Dialectal Deviation

Dialectism, or the borrowing of features of socially or regionally defined dialects, is a minor form of license not generally available to the average writer of functional prose expected to write in the generally accepted and understood dialect known as 'Standard English' (Leech, 1969: 49). However it is quite commonly used by story-tellers and humorist. For the poet, dialectism may serve a number of purposes. Leech (1969: 49) also explains in Kipling's army ballads and Hardy's Wessex Ballads, dialectism is almost inseparable from the writer's plan of depicting life as seen through the experience and ethos of one particular section of English-speaking society.

f. Deviation of Register

Modern poets have asserted their freedom from constraints of 'poetical' language. It is therefore to the present age that people turn for the most striking examples of poetic license in the domain of register. It is not that borrowing language from other, non-poetic registers is a new invention, but that poets of the present century have exploited this device with an unprecedented audacity. A chief feature of deviation of register is Register Mixing or the use in the same text of features characteristic of different registers. A subtle example is given by Leech (1969: 50) in the following two lines from Auden:

*And many a bandit, not so gently born
Kills vermin every winter with the Quorn*

Leech (1969: 50) quotes Nowotny statement, in *The Language Poets Use*, that makes the penetrating observation that 'Kills vermin' here is a singular

expression because it mixes two usages: in the euphemistic parlance in which one refers to animals as vermin, one speaks of killing as ‘keeping down’, ‘destroying’, ‘dealing with’, etc. This incongruity, which contributes considerably to the satirical force of the couplet, can very easily be overlooked.

g. Deviation of Historical Period

The medium of English poetry is the English language viewed as a historical whole, not just a synchronous system shared by the writer and his contemporaries. Joyce, as quoted by Leech (1969: 51), thought that a writer must be familiar with the history of his language that he must, in short, be philologist. It helps to explain why many poets have felt that they share the same language, the same communicative medium, as poets of earlier generation whatever important changes the language may have undergone in the meantime. What poet sees as his linguistic heritage may even include dead languages such as Latin and Greek.

Archaism as the survival of the language of the past into the language of the present is of course an institutionalized license of poetry. It may perhaps be distinguished from linguistic anachronism, or the conscious and calculated resurrection of language belonging to a by gone age. Archaism and anachronism in other periods are difficult to separate (Leech, 1969: 52). For example, in the language of Coleridge’s *The Ancient Mariner*, there is a certain amount of deliberate revival of obsolete usage for historical coloring. However, there is also some reliance upon standard archaisms current in the poetry of the day.

h. Semantic Deviation

Semantic deviation can be defined as a nonsense or absurdity, so long as people realize that sense is used. For example, when someone says ‘This story is beautiful’ he/she decidedly do not imply ‘This story is true’. It is proposing some mystical unity of concepts which are ordinarily treated as distinct. Semantic deviation deals with what Leech (1969: 49) calls as ‘TROPES: foregrounded irregularities of content’. He states that they are classified largely into three sections: a. Semantic Oddity, b. Transference of Meaning, and c. Honest Deception.

1) Semantic Oddity

Semantic oddity means semantic peculiarity of expression. There are five types of semantic oddity. Pleonasm, periphrasis, and tautology have semantic redundancy, and oxymoron and paradox have semantic absurdity which contains irreconcilable elements of meaning or reference.

a) Pleonasm

In figurative language, words are used in such a way that they differ somewhat from ordinary everyday speech and convey meanings in a more vivid and impressive manner. Pleonasm makes a speech more effective; it beautifies and emphasizes the speech in rhetoric which is the art of speaking and writing effectively. Plett (2010: 216), in *Encyclopedia of Rhetoric*, states that as a rhetorical figure, pleonasm gives an utterance an additional semantic dimension. An example is taken from the song entitled *Cotton Fields* from Credence Clearwater: *When I was a little bitty baby*.

The song writer tries to make that sentence more implicate by adding the unnecessary word *little bitty*.

b) Tautology

Like pleonasm, tautology is a device of limited usefulness in literature (Leech, 1969: 137). According to Gosher (2007: 26) tautology is lengthening a sentence by the use of words that repeat the same thing. An example is taken from the song entitled All You Need Is Love from The Beatles : *There's nothing you can do that can't be done, There is nothing you can sing that can't be sung*. The repetitions or coupling of the same words are found in that lyric by knowing everything which is out of people's control will never be done by them. The song writer tries to lengthening sentences by adding the same perspectives of the human inability to the things they can not do.

c) Periphrasis

Periphrasis is more common in poetry than pleonasm and tautology. Dupriez (1991: 336) in his book entitled: *A Dictionary of Literary Devices* says that periphrasis occurs when a single word is replaced by several others to form a longer phrase that names the same thing: for instance, 'briny deep' for 'ocean', or 'the manly art' for 'boxing'. Sting in his song Englishman in New York uses periphrasis by stating: *I'm a legal alien, I'm an Englishman in New York*. He tries to substitutes stranger man with the alien.

d) Oxymoron

Oxymoron is one type of absurdity which entails irreconcilable elements of meaning or reference (Leech, 1969: 138). It can be understood that oxymoron

is figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect, for example, *living death*, *cruel kindness*. These phrases contain oxymoron in which live and death, cruel and kind are contradicting each other.

e) Paradox

A paradox is a statement or concept that contains conflicting ideas. In logic, a paradox is a statement that contradicts itself (Leech, 1969: 142). In everyday language, a paradox is a concept that seems absurd or contradictory, yet is true. In a Windows environment, for instance, it is a paradox that when a user wants to shut down their computer, it is necessary to first click "start".

2) Honest Deception

This section treats three tropes: Hyperbole (Exaggeration), Irony, and Sarcasm.

a) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an example of figure of speech that uses exaggeration to emphasize the magnitude of things. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive (Dupriez, 1991: 215). The example of hyperbole is taken from the song entitled Santa fe by Bon Jovi : *I swear I wanna live forever*. The song writer exaggerates this sentence by stating that he wants to live forever and it does not really happen in a real life.

b) Irony

Irony is expressing in the form of a joke, intended seriously or not, the opposite of what one thinks or wants other to think (Dupriez, 1991: 243). A

simple way of founding irony in a literary text is by knowing the difference between appearance of things and reality. *We Are The Champion* sung by Queen is the good example of saying irony in a lyric. Freddy Mercury claims himself in this song that he is the champion of the world. In fact, he is infected by AIDS and it would not be called the winner.

c) Sarcasm

According to Dupriez (1991: 339) sarcasm is often defined as a crude and blatant use of apparent praise for dispraise which indicates that sarcasm is seen as a variation of ironic blame by praise. It can be understood that sarcasm is blaming someone by praising him.

Many people relate sarcasm to irony, but there is a big difference between the two. A person may use irony unintentionally and unconsciously. However, sarcasm must be intentional and conscious. Whoever makes a sarcastic comment knows that they are saying something contrary to what they actually believe or how they actually feel. *Cause America can, and America can't say no, And America does, if America says it's so, It's so!* is an example of sarcasm belonging to Decemberist in a song entitled *16 Military Wives*. The writer tries to criticize America the sovereign state by using sarcasm .

3) Transference of Meaning

Leech (1969: 148) in his book *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* states that the reason why figurative interpretation is not completely random is that language contains *Rules of Transference* or particular mechanism for deriving one meaning of a word from another. This section treats five tropes: *Synechdoche*,

Metaphor, Metonymy, Simile, and Personification. They are connected in that in a sense of using a word or phrase that means something more or something other than it seems to say.

a) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is defined as relation in which a part stands for a whole or a whole stands for a part and a genus for a species or a species for genus (Dupriez, 1991: 445).

It means that the use of synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating significant detail only. This is of little literary interest, but its found in proverbs :

Many hands make light work.

Two heads are better than one.

Both sentences *Many hands make light work* and *Two heads are better than one* are the examples of synecdoche in which *many hands* and *two heads* represent the people. The writer wants to make this sentence more imaginative by saying part of human body to draw their selves.

Synecdoche is related to metonymy and metaphor. It creates a word play by referring to something with a related concept. Synecdoche is the figure of speech that mentions a part of names as substitute of whole names and it plays an important poetic device for creating vivid imagery.

b) Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something that is closely related to the things that actually mean. According to Hasher (2005: 22) from *Metaphor, Metonymy and*

Experiantalist Philosophy, metonymy is a semantic link between two senses of a lexical item that is based on relationship of contiguity between the referents of the expressions in each of those sense. It means that the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it, for example the sentence: *The crown was killed*. This sentence means the King was killed. However, the speaker chooses a phrase which can represent the king. “The crown” is usually associated with the king because it is a stuff he used usually.

c) Metaphor

This figure compares things which are basically unlike. Robert and Jacobs (2003: 535) assert that a metaphor equates known objects or actions with something that is unknown or to be explained. Yanow (in Ritchie, 2013: 6) defines metaphor as the juxtaposition of two superficially unlike elements in single context, where the separately understood meanings of both interact to create a new perception, for example in the song entitled *Englishman In New York* by Sting : *I'm an alien. I'm a legal alien. I'm an Englishman in New York*. These sentences show how the writer tries to compare two elements which are surely different : the writer with the alien.

d) Simile

Simile is usually defined as the use of like or as to make unexpected comparison. It contains a comparative word: *like*, *as*, *similar*, or *same*. Kelen (2007: 13). An example to support the definition can be found in a song belonging

to Audioslave entitled *Like A Stone: I wait for you there like a stone*. It means that the song writer is comparing himself in waiting someone just like a stone which does not move.

The only distinction between simile and metaphor is the use of comparative words or phrases in those type. In simile, the comparison is explicit, indicated by the addition or use of some comparative words or phrases. In metaphor, the comparison is implied without using the words or phrases used in simile. Robert and Jacobs (2003: 535) remark that a simile illustrates the similarity or comparability of the unknown to something unknown or to be explained.

e) Personification

According to Kellen (2007: 23), personification is a metaphor in which other than human things (animals, objects) are given human attributes or qualities as if they were sentient. It means that personification gives human attributes to something that is not human. Personification gives animals, object, human qualities as if they could act like human beings. This style mostly personifies inanimate being as if they could perform human's abilities despite the fact that human beings are the only creatures who can perform the actions.

For example, in the song entitled *Love Will Tear Us Apart*, Ian Curtis as the writer personified the love as if it was like a human being who could tear something. Another example of personification in advertisement is like in the following sentence *The cigarette could kill you*. In the sentence it is seen that there is personification because the cigarette can not kill the human and the one who

has an ability to kill is human being. Personification helps the readers to visualize the term in human form.

6. Language Functions

Although people always use language to communicate their thoughts, they realize that defining the functions of language is difficult. Some of the roles of language are so ordinary that they are hardly ever noticed, others are very elevated, or even abstract. There are some experts who divide the function of language into several types. According to Buhler (in Ray, 2008: 7), language has three functions, i.e. expressive, informative, and vocative.

The core of the expressive function is the mind of the speaker, the writer, the initiator of the utterance. The speaker uses the utterance to express his feelings irrespective of any response. The core of the informative function of language is external situation, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories. The core of the vocative function of language is the readership, the addressee. The term 'vocative' is in the sense of 'calling upon' the readership to act, think or feel, in fact to 'react' in the way intended by the text (the vocative is the case used for addressing the reader in some inflected languages) Buhler (in Ray, 2008: 7).

Another well-known model of the functions of language is introduced by the Russian-American linguist, Jakobson (in Stam, 2005: 15). He argues that every oral or written verbal message or 'speech act' (parole) has the following elements in common: (1) the message itself, (2) an addresser (a sender,), (3) an addressee (a receiver), (4) a context (the social and historical context in which the utterance is made), (5) a contact (the physical channel and psychological

connection between the addresser and addressee), and (6) a code, common to both addresser and addressee, which permits communication to occur. These six elements or factors of communication are aligned each with a different function of language as follows: *Referential*, *Poetic*, *Emotive*, *Conative*, *Phatic*, and *Metalinguistic*. This research uses his model of theory because it gives a complete definition about language functions.

a. Emotive Function

Emotive function is oriented toward the addresser, as in the interjections *Wow!* and *Oh!*. According to Jakobson (in Stam, 2005 : 16), emotive function corresponds to the position of the sender. It is related to the addresser and is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's/speaker's internal state, e.g. *Wow, what a view!*. It actually has nothing to do with emotion. Any message, including the most neutral one, reveals the condition of its sender.

b. Conative Function

Conative function refers to the part of the message oriented to the addressee (imperatives and apostrophes) Jakobson (in Stam, 2005: 16). It engages the addressee directly and is best illustrated by vocatives and imperatives, e.g. *Tom! Come inside and eat!*. The imperative sentences cardinaly differ from declarative sentences. The difference is that declarative sentence states an idea without any command or request and can be challenged with the *question true or not?*. In contrast with it, the imperative sentence contain an order or request that

can not be challenged by the question true or false. That imperative sentence clearly activates the conative function.

c. Referential Function

Referential function is stressed toward the dominant function in a message or context of the message. It corresponds to the factor of context and describes a situation, object or mental state. The descriptive statements of the referential function can consist of both definite descriptions and deictic words, for example *The ash of Kelud disappeared now* and “*Water boils at 100 degrees*.”

Jakobson (in Stam, 2005: 16) remarks that context is what is known as the ‘referent’ in another, somewhat ambiguous, nomenclature. Amazingly, this does not stop him from using the term referential for the function whose target factor is the context. Moreover, the term context is no less ambiguous, both in general and in this particular case. He says that context is either verbal or capable of being verbalized. As for the referential function, he gives the synonyms denotative and cognitive, but unlike all other functions, this one is not presented in detail, and seems to be taken for granted. According to Jakobson, there are two main ways of interpreting this function: first, the referential function relates to the thing spoken of and the second way of viewing the referential function seems more useful and operative than the first. The referential function is associated with the true or false status that can be questioned.

A literary work may be reinforced or contradicted by the logical of reference that stipulate what is ultimately true or false in a semiotic act. Thus, the statement *We dance round in a ring and suppose, but the secret sits in the middle*

and knows by Robert Frost would be perceived as somewhat poetic because *The secret sits and knows* has an incongruity that attract attention to the message even if the utterance is true in reference.

d. Poetic Function

This function cannot be studied as simple as studying the general problems of language. This function of language defined by Jakobson (in Stam, 2005:17) as the function that focus on the message for its own sake. The scrutiny of language requires a thorough consideration of its poetic function. There is an example about poetic functions: *clouds do not sit on the stone*. The author gives an ability of a human to the clouds that could sit on the stone.

e. Phatic Function

Phatic function corresponds to the contact or channel; it is spesifically geared to establishing an initial connection and ensuring a continuous or and attentive reception Jakobson (in Stam, 2005: 16). It can be observed in greetings and casual discussions of the weather, particularly with strangers. It also serves to establish, prolong or discontinue communication (or confirm whether the contact is still there) as in “Hello?”.

f. Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function is used to establish mutual agreement on the code, for example, a definition. Jakobson (in Stam, 2005: 17) takes the view that a text is the result of three systems interacting: *the dialect* (the language system), *the sociolect* (the particular usage of a dialect specific to a differentiated social

practice with its own discourse organized through genres), and the *idiolect* (a given author's individual usage of a language and a sociolect).

Whenever the addresser and addressee need to check up whether they use the same code, speech is focused on the code: it performs a metalinguistic function, for example in such an exasperating dialogue: *The sophomore was plucked*. What is plucked? Plucked means same as flunked or to be fail in an exam. What is sophomore? A sophomore means a second-year student. In this case, both of the addresser and addressee should know the meaning of the codes which are used in the sentence to avoid a miscommunication.

7. About Radiohead : *OK Computer*

Radiohead is an English rock band from Abingdon, Oxfordshire, formed in 1985. The band consists of Thom Yorke (lead vocals, guitar, piano, song writer), Jonny Greenwood (lead guitar, keyboards, other instruments), Colin Greenwood (bass), Phil Selway (drums, percussion) and Ed O'Brien (guitar, backing vocals). *Ok Computer* is the third album published in 1997 and yet still seems as resonant and relevant today. It deals with critical response, the relationship between people and their environment. *Ok Computer* is the album in which its lyrics cover politics, economics, alienation, transportation, paranoia, science fiction, and suicide (Footman 2007: 9). Rolling Stone Magazine (Apr 27, 2011) put this album into 100 best albums of the nineties. Footman (2007: 140) states that the prominent concern of this album is the intersection of politics, economics and technology that grinds down the social and individual. Therefore,

under stylistics theories, the discussion of transference of meaning and the language function are explored by the researcher to analyze the lyrics.

B. Previous Research

The similar analysis has ever been done by Alwiat Seva Setyaji in his research entitled *A Stylistic Analysis of Honest Deception Reflected in Pirates Of The Carribean: The Curse of The Black Pearl*. In his research, he tried to find out the types of honest deception and language functions in the movie *Pirates of The Carribean: The Curse of The Black Pearl* using the same theory belonging to G.N. Leech and Roman Jakobson.

Based on his findings, he found that hyperbole comes as the most dominant type of honest deception which appear 11 times or 52,38 % and then followed by irony and sarcasm which have the same precentage of occurrence of 23,58 %. In line with it, he also analyzed the language functions in which referential stand as the dominant functions in the data taken from *Pirates of The Carribean: The Curse of The Black Pearl* with 53,38% and then followed by conative function with 28,57%, emotive function with 14,29%, and the last phatic function with 4,76% of occurrence. The two language functions, poetic and metalinguistic functions, do not even occur in the work.

Another similar analysis was written by Sri Dwi Mayawati in her research entitled *A Stylistic Study of word choices in Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire by J.K Rowling*. In her research she analayzed the word choice based on lexical features. The second objective of her research was related to the creative

process of the word choices and the third was finding the six functions of language belonging to Roman Jakobson.

Based on her findings, she found three important points of the most dominant elements occurring in her research. The first, in lexical features, she found that noun was the most dominant parts of speech that found in the data with 77,8% occurrence. The second, in the creative process of word choices, she found the highest level is reached by the morphological process with 61% of occurrence. The last, in language functions, she only found two language functions : referential and metalinguistic function. The referential function which reaches 81,1% occurs dominantly rather than metalinguistic with only 18,1% of occurrence.

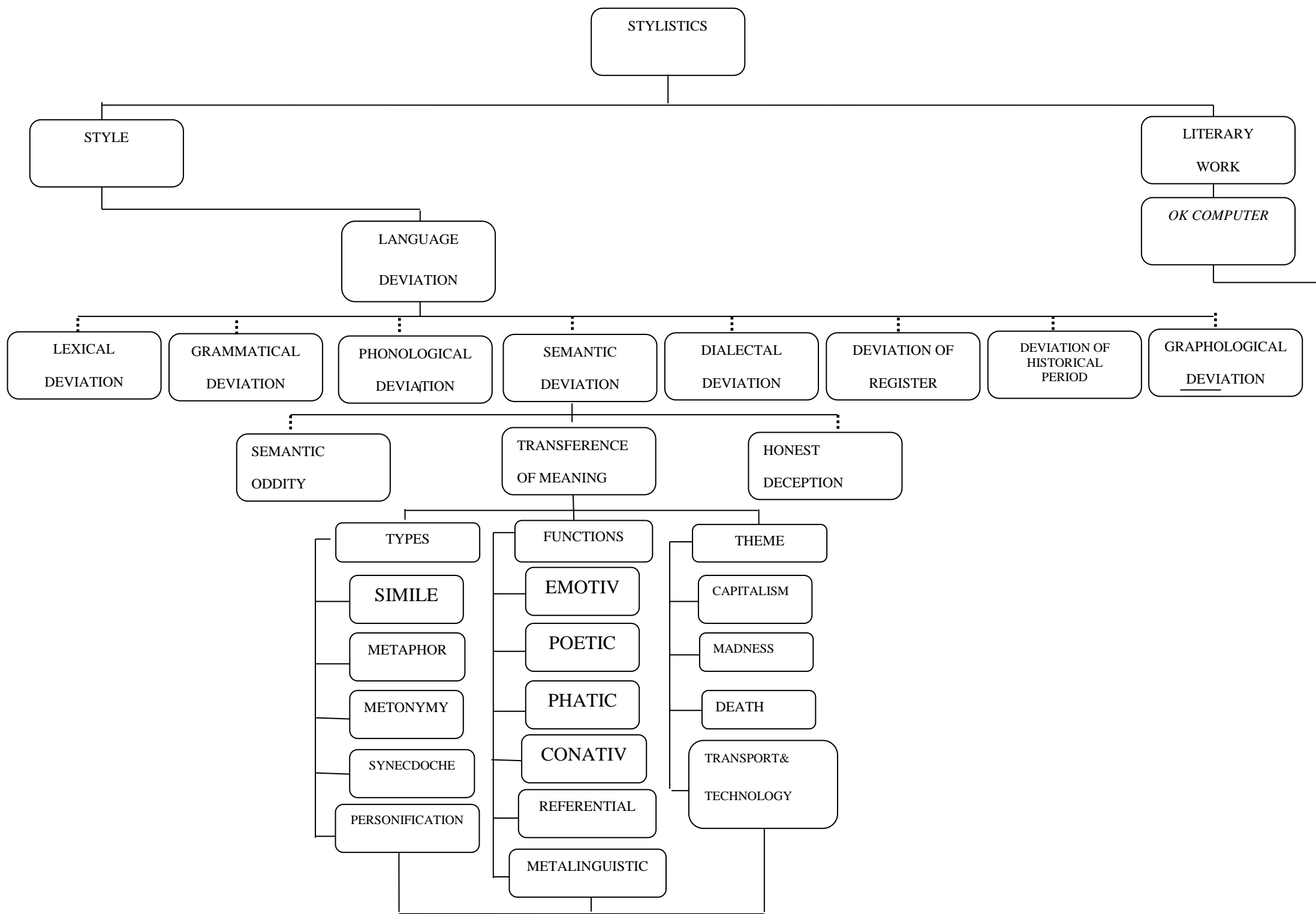
Unlike Seva and Sri, the researcher tries to explain the types of transference of meaning and language functions that can be found in *OK Computer* album belonging to Radiohead by using the same theories from Leech and Jakobson to answer the reasearch objectives.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research attempts to analyze transference of meaning of song lyrics in *OK Computer* album by Radiohead using stylistic approach. Stylistics is defined as a field of study proposed to explore the language use in literary works. This becomes the appropriate approach to use since this research indeed focuses on how language is maintained in the research objects. Specifically, it is the style of language use in song lyric that becomes the main attention of this research.

In the analysis of the language style in lyric, there is one element composing a lyrics that must be considered –stylistic categories. Stylistic categories in this research is the use of transference of meaning. This research uses Leech's and Jakobson's theory. There are five kinds of transference of meaning such as Synecdoche, Metonymy, Metaphor, Simile, Personification and six functions of language: Emotive, Conative, Referential, Poetic, Phatic and Metalinguistic.

In conducting the analysis, the researcher uses a systematic way, which is presented in the analytical construct in Figure 2.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Type

This research was conducted under qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Bicklen (1982:39-48) a qualitative approach is a research procedure bringing about the descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from the subjects of research being observed. Since this research tried to describe the phenomena of figurative language, qualitative approach was the most appropriate approach. It is a kind of research that describes the phenomenon in words instead of matter of measures (Suharso, 2006:1). The goal is to understand the viewpoint of a research participant.

This research paid high attention to every noticeable phenomenon that occurs during the investigation of the main data – *OK Computer* album by Radiohead. It also tried to give a sufficient description of the factual data of the phenomena and provided its logical and rational interpretation based on relevant theories.

The researcher investigated the phenomena of semantic deviation in literary works and specified its focus to the particular use of transference of meaning in the research object. Describing the data was not the only purpose of this research. It also attempted to provide a sufficient elaboration and interpretation about the phenomena. Therefore, this research was categorized as a survey study which was specified to a content analysis one. Content analysis is conducted in order to

uncover the content of written devices which reflects the situation of the writer and the society of when it is produced (Nawawi, 1993: 68-69). Conducting this type of analysis, a researcher can investigate the frequencies of particular concepts, the sentences distinct structures, the way the idea is illustrated, etc. In accordance with this, this research was also aimed at revealing some aspects of language which are reflected through the use of transference of meaning in the research object.

B. Data and Source of Data

The object of this research was songs taken from *OK Computer* Album. The data in this study were collected from the lyrics sung by Radiohead. This research dealt with the context of lyrics that was seen from the album in *OK Computer*. The source of data was the lyrics of the album. The lyrics were taken from www.greenplastic.com.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The researcher used some steps in collecting the data. There are some steps as follows:

1. The reseacher listened to the songs and read the lyrics to check the data

The data of the research were types of transference of meaning in *OK Computer* album. Afterward, they were reduced by sorting the relevant data from the irrelevant ones based on the research focus.

2. Classifying the obtained data based on certain procedures

The data as the results of the previous step were classified systematically based on the research questions and the literature review. There was one table used to classify the data.

Table 1. Sample Data Sheet of Transference of Meaning, Language Functions, and Themes Found in the album

Note:
Types of Transference of Meaning
Syn: Synecdoche
Meta: Metaphor
Meto: Metonymy
Sim: Simile
Prsn: Personification

Language Functions
Mtl: Metalinguistic
Ref: Referential
Con: Conative
Emo: Emotive
Poe: Poetic
Pha: Phatic

Theme
1: Capitalism
2: Madness
3: Death
4: Transport and Technology

Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Functions						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
1.	S1/Ok Line 1	No Surprises : A heart that's full up like a landfill.				✓						✓		1	The word like in this line indicates the use of simile to make unexpected comparasion between a heart which is part of human body and the landfill. The author tends to stress to the message of the line which means that it contains a poetic function. The theme of the line is capitalism. It is proved by the comparison he made : the heart and the landfill. The heart which is part of human body should not be bought by all of the materialistic things.
2.	S1/OK Line 2	No Surprises : A Job that slowly kills you, bruishes won't heal.					✓					✓	✓	1,3	On No Alarm and No Surprises, Personification showed by giving human qualities to a job that could kill people. This line has poetic function showed on how the author tends to stress to the point of the message. The use of second personal pronoun indicates that this line has a phatic function. By giving the figure of personification to the job, the writer vividly criticize the system of capitalist that led the people into the death.

D. Research Instruments

The main instrument of this research was the researcher himself. One of the characteristics of a qualitative research is that the research uses human being or the researcher himself as the main instrument of the research (Mulyana, 2001:158). According to Moleong (2001: 121), in qualitative research, the

researcher becomes the designer, data collector, analyst, interpreter, and also result reporter of the research.

Another instrument used during the research was the data sheet of transference of meaning, language function and theme of the album. This table became the device to categorize and classify the data into some types of transference of meaning : Synecdoche, Metaphor, Metonymy, Simile, Personification and some language functions, i.e. Emotive, Poetic, Conative, Phatic, Referential, and Metalinguistic.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis techniques used in this research were divided into some steps. The steps were presented as follows:

1. The researcher identified the song's lyric to categorize the types of transference of meaning, language functions and theme
2. The researcher interpreted the data into data sheets
3. The researcher conducted the data triangulation by asking lecturers and friends
4. The researcher took the conclusions based on the result of the research

F. Trustworthiness

Moleong (2001: 173) states that the criteria to check the validity and reliability are credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability. Credibility is the test whether the researcher assumes the presence of multiple realities and attempts to represent these multiple realities adequately.

Dependability is the use of an inquiry audit, in which reviewer examines both the process and the product of the research for consistency. Confirmability refers to the degree in which the researcher can demonstrate the neutrality of the research interpretations by providing an audit trail. Transferability is about the findings are applicable to the new situation. Those four terms simply leads to one similar goal to achieve, i.e. the condition of being able to be trusted and to be accepted according to logical reasons. The researcher used the first level, credibility. Triangulation technique was also conducted in order to reach the credibility of this research. It was applied as the technique for examining the trustworthiness of the data.

Moleong (2001: 178) states that triangulation utilizes something outside the data to verify the data or to compare them. The kinds of this technique are by sources, methods, observers or researchers, and theories. The researcher asked to his consultants who master in Stylistic field in categorization of semantic deviation and language functions. The researcher consulted his finding and data analysis to Titik Sudartinah, M.A. as the first consultant and Niken Anggraeni, M.A. as the second consultant. Besides the lecturers, the researcher also asked some of his friends to triangulate the data. They were Azzan Wafiq and Hapny Masnur Hutagalung. They are the students of English Language and Literature study program who take literature and linguistics as their major concentration.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the background of the research, this research aims to find out the types of transference of meaning, to analyze the functions of language related to transference of meaning, and to analyze the theme found in *OK Computer* album. Through this chapter, the results of this research are explained in two parts, i.e findings and discussions. The findings are presented on the table of the data containing the transference of meaning, language functions, and themes. Meanwhile, the discussions describe the analysis of each type of transference of meaning, language functions and themes found in *OK Computer* album.

A. Findings

The findings of the transference of meaning and language functions found in *OK Computer* album are presented in the following table.

Table 2. The Transference of Meaning, Language Functions, and Themes found in the album

No	Types of Transference of Meaning	Function	Theme
1.	Simile	Poetic	Capitalism, Madness, Death
2.	Metaphor	Poetic, Phatic	Capitalism, Madness, Death
3.	Metonymy	Poetic, Phatic, Conative	Capitalism, Madness, Death, Transport and Technology
4.	Personification	Poetic, Phatic	Capitalism, Death
5.	Synechdoche	Poetic	Capitalism, Madness, Transport and Technology

Based on table 2, there are five types of transference of meaning that have been found in *OK Computer* album. They are Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Personification and Synecdoche. Each type of transference of meaning has their own functions. Metonymy has three language functions: poetic, conative and phatic function; metaphor and personification has two language functions: poetic and phatic; while simile and synecdoche only have one function: poetic.

There are some reasons of the non-existence of three language functions (metalinguistic, emotive and referential functions). The non-existence of metalinguistic function could be caused by the absence of the mutual agreement on the code inside the transference of meaning as the objective of the research. Moreover, the absence of the emotive function is caused by the essence of transference of meaning that deals mostly with the comparison. This comparison makes the writer focus on the object rather than the writer or the addresser himself. Meanwhile, the non-existence of the referential function is caused by the use of the literary work as the object of the research. Since literary work has some incongruity or peculiarity, it does not has a referential function.

Apparently, the existence of the transference of meaning is followed by the themes brought by the writer. There are four themes that could be found in the line through the figure of transference of meaning. They are Transport and Technology, Capitalism, Madness and Death.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Transference of Meaning in *OK Computer* Album

As what has been mentioned in the first objective of the research, this research aims to analyze the types of transference of meaning, language functions, and themes found in *OK Computer* album. In this section, the researcher found five types of transference of meaning in the album. They are Simile, Synecdoche, Metaphor, Metonymy, and Personification.

a. Simile

Simile is one type of transference of meaning used to compare two things by using the word: *like*, *as*, *similar* etc. Using this figure of simile in the literary works could help the writer to create beautiful works. Comparing two elements which are unlike would not only help the writer to beautify his works, but also indicate the creativity the writer has. In *Ok Computer* album this figure appears many times in several songs.

An example of simile is found in the song entitled *No Surprises* in line 1.

A heart that's full up like a landfill. (Datum 01)

Since the author has a poetic license to write, he has a freedom to draw the image in the sentences. By using the word *like*, the author tries to compare two different things: a heart that is full up with a landfill. This line implies that the author uses simile to draw the sentence. By giving this figure of simile into the line, the writer might place the people into their imaginative world. This is caused by the unusual comparison or the peculiarity of the form that the writer makes. This situation could be easily accepted only when the people could express their own perception

through this line. Therefore, knowing this figure would help the reader to understand clearly the message that the writer tries to deliver.

In this song, *No Surprises*, the writer wants to describe the situation of a monotonous life belonging to the people described in the song. In the very first line, he states that a heart which is full of the materialistic things is like a landfill. It means that a heart is affordable by the things people pursue on. When the people only chase the materialistic things, they will not be able to enjoy their life. They spend their time at work, in activities likely to cause more stress and tension. This song also beckons as a suicide song shown on the official video played by the author who consciously soaks himself in the aquarium filled with water.

Another example of simile is found in the following datum.

Karma police
Arrest this man
He talks in maths
He buzzes like a fridge. (Datum 07)

In the song entitled *Karma Police* in line 4, the appearance of the word *like* in the line above signifies the occurrence of simile. The writer compares the man (He) to the fridge. *He* is the personal pronoun for human and fridge is an inanimate thing. This shows the function of simile that compares two different things which are unpredictable to the listener's thought. The use of simile or other figures of transference of meaning cannot be separated from the writer's pretension of being creative in order to avoid from a dead work.

Based on the context of the story, *Karma Police* is a song that criticize capitalism. The concept of karma in the song is taken from Buddha. Since Buddhists believe that there is a reincarnation after life, such karma can affect the

nature of the next life. The writer uses the concept of karma to draw his feeling of tension or dissatisfaction to the capitalist. The appearance of the capitalist can be seen in the previous line of the song in which the writer describes the man who always talks in maths. Yorke, the writer of the song, defines “buzzes like a fridge” as the distracting noise that becomes the primary themes of the album.

Another form of simile is presented in line 8 in the song *Let Down*.

Crushed like a bug in the ground. (Datum 14)

The existence of the word *like* in the line signifies the occurrence of simile. Based on the background of the story, the writer tries to compare the people with a bug. Both things compared are basically unlike. Thus, the imagination takes an important role for the writers to help them building the sentence.

According to the context of the song, this song talks on boredom. *OK Computer* is the album in which its lyrics also cover a modern life style. What the writer tries to explore in this song is how the modern life style affects the mentality of the people. The more civilization develops, the more problems people get. This statement implies that the development of life, such as technology, transportation, *etc.* may always be followed by the problems behind. The problems emerge when the people could not fulfill their need of desire. Although not every individual does this, the unsolved problem causes them to tightly hang on drink. The writer explains this situation as a trap. People hang on the wrong thing (the bottles) which keeps everyone up instead of falling into the ravine of the problem they have.

b. Personification

Personification is the figure of transference of meaning in which animals or objects are given the quality or the attribute of human as if they were a human. It is almost impossible to find this figure of personification in academic works in which a clear understanding information becomes the main point of it. Therefore, the reader should understand the figure of personification vividly in order to find the message that the writer tries to deliver. In *OK Computer*, this figure also appears several times.

The example of personification is found in the song entitled *No Surprises* in line 2 and 3

A job that slowly kills you
Bruishes won't heal. (Datum 02)

What is shown in the line cannot be interpreted literally. It is because the line contains personification. In many cases, the problem probably happens when the reader fails to understand the purpose of what is stated by the writer caused by the literal understanding of the line. The occurrence of personification is shown on how the writer gives a human attribute to the job that could kill the people. Therefore, the understanding of the line cannot be achieved when the hearer has no ability or knowledge about this science of semantics which is closely connected to the literary works. This indicates that semantics helps the reader to cover the doubtful attribution.

Only by reading the line, the reader can understand that the writer of the song is trying to criticize the people enslaved by the system of capitalists. According to the story, this song is a reflection of the emptiest feeling of the

people caused by the system. This system which force the people to work makes them unable to enjoy their life. In a modern society, the way to fullfill people's need is more complex. Working hard is the only way for them to survive. Like a machine, the people may always do what the capitalists command to. Undoubtedly, this situation becomes the trigger to send them to death considering the time they spend only for work.

Another example of personification is found in the *Exit Music* song in line 16.

We hope your rules and wisdom choke you. (Datum 20)

The writer uses the figure of personification by giving a human attribute to the object (rules and wisdom) that can choke. This line cannot be understood literally either because this line definitely has a figure of transference of meaning. It is impossible for wisdom and hope to choke people, whereas they are the objects that have no form. Attracting passion and emotion belonging to the reader may become the way of the writer to make his works worth. It does not matter for him to make some peculiarity by using the figure of transference of meaning as long as the work is classified into literary works.

This song is the closing soundtrack of Baz Luhrmann's film entitled *Romeo and Juliet*. The moment when Juliet holds a revolver into her head becomes the actual inspiration of this song. Sometimes hope and wisdom belonging to people do not make them get what they want. In fact, both wisdom and hope could kill them. The song is written for two people who should run away to live forever before all bad things happen.

One more example of personification is shown in the song *Subterranean Homesick Alien* in line 1.

The Breath of the morning. (Datum 16)

The writer describes the morning like a human that could breathe. This line implies that he uses a poetic element called personification to evoke the emotion of the reader or the hearer. Based on the sentence in the line, it indicates that the writer's creativity is shown in the way he employs the words. In contrast, the writer of academic work may never use some figures of style or plays some words to express his ideas. The readers of academic work hardly use their passion and emotion in reading the work since both emotion and passion are the elements needed in reading literary works.

The song entitled *Subterranean Homesick Alien* is a song about isolation and the idea of isolation is experienced by the writer himself who is part of everyday society as he feels alienated and rejected by the society's norms and rules. It is caused by the deformity that the writer has. It is not easy to be accepted by the society when the people have the deformity. The breath of the morning is the picture of the time when the writer isolates himself.

c. Metaphor

Comparing things which are basically unlike or describing things in the sentence by using other different things is called metaphor. A new perception caused by the comparison between those two things in one element may be called as the purpose of using this figure. In literary works, finding metaphor is not difficult. The ability to manipulate the language is the expertise of literary writers.

Thus, this figure can be found easily in literary works. The example of metaphor could be found in the song entitled *Climbing Up The Wall* in line 1.

I am the key to the lock in your house. (Datum 11)

What is shown in the datum is the example of the existence of metaphor. The writer tries to compare himself to the key belonging to the listener's lock house. It is reasonable for the listener to bring a new perception of this line by considering the question why and how the writer wants to compare himself with the key of the door. Those questions are supposed to occur in the reader's minds to keep them analyze the background of the line in order to understand the message that the writer wants to deliver.

This song is known as a horror song. The inspiration of the song was taken from the incident of kidnapping, raping and murdering of a seven-year-old kid that was committed by Megan Kanka in New Jersey (Footman, 2007: 101). The incident gives evidence that the act of violence such as kidnapping, raping and murdering often happen toward kids. For this reason, the song tries to criticize it.

An act of violence often befalls toward kids. Sexual abuse is the example of the physical violence committed by criminals toward kids. This horrific incident could happen in many states. Indonesian people recently have been shocked by the occurrence of this issue when a sexual abuse toward a kindergarten student in Jakarta International School was revealed and exposed by media. The ongoing investigation of the case that was conducted by the police showed that the suspects of the incident were the school-cleaning employee. It proves that a school

like JIS should be the place of education and the second home for the kids; however, it becomes the place of the hide-out of a paedophile.

The lack of control in which the state has to protect kids is not the only element of this problem. This song warns people that relatives might be the agents of this violence. The one who potentially becomes the predator is not only the outsider, but also a person who has a close relationship with the kids. Therefore, the people should raise their alertness to keep their kids safe.

Another example of metaphor found in the album is presented in the song *Fitter Happier* in line 41.

A pig in a cage on antibiotics. (Datum 10)

The metaphor can be seen from the comparison between the man and the pig in *Fitter Happier* lyric that the writer made. The writer tries to employ a symbol in which the comparison of these two things are not directly like the first example of this figure. A pig is an animal that is often used as a sarcastic assault on bourgeois society. Therefore, using the knowledge and imagination could probably help the listener in understanding the line.

Unlike any other song, this song is composed of electronic or computerized voices. This computerized voices could be regarded as a reflection of the human's life which is strongly affected by technology. Through this computerized voice the writer mentions some rules and regulations of a better life created by the society, for example in the expressions: *having a safe car*, *exercising at the gym* and *going to supermarket on Sunday*. Sometimes, this regulations force people to work like a machine which makes their life

monotonous. The writer tries to draw this situation as the people's helplessness like in the song entitled *No Surprises*. The expression of "A pig in a cage on antibiotics" is the picture of those who cannot do anything to fight against this situation.

The last example of metaphor found in the album is presented in the *Subterranean Homesick Alien* in line 9.

Up Above
Aliens hover
Making home movies. (Datum 17)

In this line, the writer uses the figure of metaphor to compare the people of society around him with an alien. None of the people knows the detail of the alien. It is only known merely as the creature that lives far from the earth. Therefore, the writer compares these two unlikely things to build such a new perception in the listener's mind. It is possible for the listener's mind to have a different perception between each other. Because there is no limitation on interpreting the line, they may have their own perception as long as it is appropriate with the background of the song.

The inspiration of the song is taken from the act of self alienation done by the writer. The writer isolates himself because of the physical deformity he has. The rejection done by the people towards the writer makes him regard them as aliens. This situation may probably happen to other people. Sometimes when people isolate themselves, they feel that they have their own life. Pressure caused by the problems can result to the act of isolation. Therefore, people who do not know him would be regarded as an outsider.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of an element which is closely related to the thing that is actually meant. In other words, this figure can be understood as stating one thing referring to another thing. The existence of this figure in literary works would help the writer to evoke the emotion of the reader. It indicates that this figure becomes the important thing as an element of linguistics in literature. In *Ok Computer*, this figure can be found in several songs.

The example of metonymy is presented in the song entitled *No Surprises* in line 17 and 18.

Such a pretty house
Such a pretty garden. (Datum 06)

The appearance of metonymy can be seen from the way that the writer uses to explain prosperity by stating an element which has the close relation: “pretty house and pretty garden”. It is impossible for the people to have such a pretty house and pretty garden without having a lot of money as the measurement of prosperity. The appearance of this figure indicates that the writer really attends to the use of linguistics element. Nevertheless, the use of this transference of meaning could not be taken randomly. The writer must have the reason for the comparison he made.

Like what has been explained before, *No Surprises* is the song of an emptiness feeling experienced by most people described in the song. The orientation of the people toward money might be the theme of this song. In order to fill their need, people who live in this modern era unconsciously let themselves to be forced by a job. This situation would lead them to the death of humanity or

the loss of human-sympathy toward each other. In other words, selfishness is the great word to draw the people toward this situation.

Another example of metonymy is found in the song entitled *Climbing Up The Wall* in line 24.

Open Up your skull. (Datum 13)

Still, the appearance of simile can be seen from the way that the writer uses to give the picture of “mind” by writing the word “skull”. It is possible for the writer to give the mind-picture to the readers by stating skull. Both things are closely related. Since one thing could be represented as another thing, it is called simile. The form of the mind itself could not be drawn clearly. It could be understood only as the result of thinking of the human’s brain. Thus, skull could represent the people’s mind because it is filled by the brain.

This song was written by the writer to emphasize the alertness of the people in the modern life. The felony of this era looks horrible. By considering how kids are susceptible to become the victims of the crime, the people of this era should raise their caution. In addition, the writer of this line tries to convince the reader to open their mind that the felony toward kids is possibly committed by the relatives. For this reason, the writer tries to make people realize about the significance of being wary.

Another example of metonymy is found in the song entitled *Airbag* in line 4.

In the neon sign
Scrolling up and down. (Datum 21)

Again, the occurrence of metonymy is found in the song *Airbag*. If people read this line, they will need some extra information to understand it clearly. The writer of the song tries to mention something by giving the picture of “neon sign” which is scrolling up and down. Based on the context of the story, this neon sign has a close relation to the light of an ICU room in a hospital which is usually used in operation. It is logical to bring these two things into the line because the light is produced by both tools.

This song talks about a car accident experienced by the writer himself. Airbag is an equipment produced by a modern car to keep both the driver and the passenger safe. The feeling of safety given by the car company becomes the trigger to the people. Sometimes when the people feel safe, this feeling would lead them to the immoral driving car. The writer wants to warn the people that the airbag is not the only thing that keeps them alive from the accident. The most important thing is the alertness of the people while driving.

e. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is one type of transference of meaning known as the relation in which a part stands for a whole, or a whole stands for a part. In literary works, using this figure would help the writer to beautify his/her works. He may write, for example a word *hand*, but it is used to refer to the whole of the human body. Otherwise, the use of synecdoche is also used by common people in daily conversation. In addition, the use of synecdoche is not only to beautify the works or speech, but also to attract the emotion or the passion of the reader or hearer. In *OK Computer* album, this figure can be found in some lines of the song.

The example of the use of synecdoche can be easily seen in the datum 3 that is taken from the song entitled *Let Down* in line 11.

Wing twitch legs are going. (Datum 03)

The occurrence of synecdoche can be seen by the existence of wings and legs in the line. The writer mentions the part of the body belonging to bird and human. The wing which is part of a bird's body and the legs that belong to human's body stand for a whole of bird and human. The writer wishes to draw the picture of bird and human in the people's mind by only mentioning parts of their bodies. It is impossible for the people to take this line literally while the figure of synecdoche exists in the line. Both wings and legs are unable to twitch and to go by themselves.

Based on the background of the story, this song was inspired by the imagination of the writer when he was in a club. The imagination is about the condition when people hang themselves on the bottles which keep them alive. It is caused by the fear of being fall into the ravine of the problems that they have. Although this inspiration may look totally ridiculous, some people might permit it. The pressure and the boredom resulted by this modern life really put the people into the depth of depression. It is reasonable for them to escape by hanging their life on the bottles. Therefore, comparing those two different actions of an animal and a human, the writer wants to describe the escapism which is symbolized by the act of twitching and going.

Another example of the existence of this figure is found in the song entitled *Airbag* in line 12.

In a fast German car. (Datum 22)

Apparently, the figure of synecdoche in the line occurs to draw the whole that stands for a part. A German car refers to the whole car produced by German companies. If people talk about the brand of car made in Germany, they will find many kinds of them. The examples of German car are *Volkswagen*, *BMW*, and *Mercedes-Benz*. All of the brands are German cars. It becomes the reason why this figure of synecdoche could be understood as a whole that stands for a part considering the purpose of the writer that wants to hide the name of the car.

Based on the context of the story, this song talks about transportation. A car accident experienced by the writer becomes the main theme of this song. After survived from this accident, the writer always keeps questioning about the thing called airbag which probably saves his life. The airbag, a bag in a vehicle that automatically fills with the air if the vehicle is involved in an accident and used to protect the driver from injury, was invented firstly by a German car company. It becomes the guideline of the use of the figure of synecdoche in the line. By saying this figure of synecdoche, the writer tries to represent a part of German Car Company by saying the whole in order to keep the reputation of the company. Although people do not know precisely the brand of the car that the writer has, by stating the whole of German car indicates that the technology the country has is more developed than the technology in other countries. Therefore, having one kind of car produced by German company was prestigious at that time.

Another example of synecdoche is found in the song entitled *No Surprises* in line 5.

You look so tired and unhappy
Bring down the government. (Datum 03)

The occurrence of this figure in the line can be understood easily. The writer tries to give the picture of one person who works in the government to the reader's mind by saying a group of people or all of them. This line indicates that the writer uses this figure of synecdoche as a whole that stands for a part. It seems queer for all the people who work on the government to speak to all of the employee. Therefore, there must be one person from the government that represents them.

This song tells about people's feeling of helplessness. This song also becomes a heart-precipitation of an employee of this era. The previous line describes the feeling of unhappiness of the employee. It probably helps the reader to understand the situation that the writer wants to convey. The feeling of unhappiness can be understood as people's dissatisfaction towards capitalism which forces them to always work hard. This situation will lead them into a feeling of inequity and probably makes them speak to the government. Thus, the writer uses this figure of synecdoche to describe a person in the government who has a responsibility for a matter of manpower.

2. Types of Language Functions through the use of Transference of Meaning in *OK Computer* Album

Based on the second objective of the research, the next analysis deals with the types of language function belonging to transference of meaning found in *OK Computer* album. According to Roman Jakobson, there are six types of language functions. They are poetic, conative, phatic, referential, emotive, and

metalinguistic. In this research, there are only three types of language functions found in the album. They are poetic, conative and phatic which are explained in the following discussion.

a. Poetic Function

This function of language is defined by Jakobson as 'the message for its own sake'. In other words, the poetic function is oriented towards the message itself, i.e. its form and arrangement. The use of some figures of transference of meaning shows that the writer wants to deliver the message in an unusual way. It means that the figures are used to stress the message of the line. Also, they can be used to indicate the occurrence of the poetic function. The existences of the function are found in several songs.

The example of some figures of transference of meaning that has a poetic function can be seen in the following datum.

No longer empty and frantic
Like a cat tied to a stick. (Datum 09)

In the song *Fitter Happier*, the writer tries to satirize the people who are controlled by some success regulations of society. Through simile, the writer tries to stress the message by giving a peculiar comparison in the line. He gives a picture of a cat that is tied to a stick in order to draw the people in that situation. The statement can be understood as the social-coercion. Almost every person in this world has their own way to bring their life into a better future. In fact, the society seems to have some regulations of happiness in which people are asked to follow. Therefore, considering the existence of this regulations, people are tied to the thing that requires them to follow.

The peculiar meaning in this line surely cannot be accepted literally by the logical thought of people. The line indicates the possession of the poetic function. Based on the background of the story, the writer's feeling of alienation in his social life becomes the main point of the song. The self-alienation happens as the result of his rejection towards the regulations. Although the people may not agree with the writer's way of thinking, the regulations emerge in their life. An act of rejection belonging to parents toward their children's interest becomes an example of social demand.

The second example of poetic function exists in the figure of personification found in the second line of the song *No Surprises*.

A job that slowly kills you

Bruishes that won't heal. (Datum 02)

The line vividly contains the poetic function by the existence of the figure of personification. It is impossible to find a job that literally could kill human. Although the sentence of the line is true in reference, this line could not be called as the line that has a referential function considering the incongruity or peculiarity of the line. Since the people are only able to define the job as the thing in which they work into and has no form likely as the human, it indicates that this line is a peculiar one. Therefore, the people may have difficulties in interpreting the meaning of this line literally.

The writer wants to stress the point of the message in the line by using the figure of personification. By saying the "job that could kill the people", the writer wants to convince the readers to pay attention to the message of the line.

Based on the background of the story, the writer wants to tell the reader that the act of killing is unconsciously committed by the people themselves by letting their jobs assess their life. Therefore, the poetic function probably could be defined as delivering the important message in an unusual or bizarre form. The existence of the form is to evoke the readers' emotion and passion. In other words, the message "for its own sake" delivered by the writer in the line indicates the existence of the poetic function.

The third example of poetic function is taken from the first line of the song entitled *Climbing Up The Wall* where the figure of metaphor exists.

I am the key to the lock in your house. (Datum 11)

In the line, the existence of metaphor can be seen from the writer's way in comparing himself with the key to the locked door of the audience's house. Briefly, this line may be hard to be understood by the readers literally. It indicates that the writer really tends to stress the message of the line. Therefore, this line could be called as the line that has a poetic function.

Based on the story, this song was created to warn people not to trust everyone easily, even to the close one. It happens because everyone has a chance to do a bad thing to others. Since the act of crime towards kids is likely done by their relatives, the writer draws the image of the key in order to give an understanding to the readers about criminal cases surrounding them. In addition, the line explains a horrible situation shown by the image of a key that can give the criminal a free access to enter the reader's house. Therefore, by using this

incongruity of comparison, the writer really tends to stress on the message which indicates that this line contains poetic function.

The fourth example of poetic function of metonymy is found in the fourth and fifth line of the song *Aibarg*.

In the neon sign
scrolling up and down. (Datum 21)

It is reasonable for the readers to have some difficulties to understand the intended purpose or message of the line. What the writer tries to show in the line is not the real aim that he wants to deliver. It is caused by the existence of the figure of metonymy which helps him manipulate the sentence. In this line, the writer mentions the neon sign which has a close relation to a lamp in ICU room used for a medical operation. The peculiar meaning in this line surely cannot be accepted by the human's commonsense literally. Therefore, this line indicates the existence of the poetic function.

The manipulation of the sentence in the line shows that the writer really wants to play with the reader's emotion. People may wonder why the writer states the neon sign to draw the lamp of ICU room. The answer only can be found by knowing the story behind this song. Based on the context of the story, this song tells about a car accident experienced by the writer. He wants to describe the situation when he was in ICU room after the accident. Therefore, the way the writer uses some deviations aims to play the reader's emotion, and shows that he really tends to emphasize on the message of the line.

The last example of poetic function of Synecdoche can be seen in the line 12 of the song *Airbag*.

In a fast German car. (Datum 22)

Literary works always have the exception to make the writer free to write some deviations in it. The incongruity of the line can be seen from how the writer mentions all of German cars which surely stand as one brand. In fact, there is no brand named *German* car found in any state. The writer tries to beautify his work by giving some figures of speech inside the line.

The understanding of the reader towards this line could be reached by knowing the background of the story. The writer, in this line, tries to mention the brand of car made by German company. If the reader still keeps the literal meaning of this line, they will question themselves about the existence of a product named *German* car. For this reason, the poetic function is the suitable one to fill the function of this figure of personification rather than referential.

b. Phatic Function

Phatic function deals with the interaction towards the people. Therefore, this phatic function associates with the factor of contact. It can be observed from greetings or any form of discourse that indicates the interaction between the writer and the reader or the speaker and the hearer. Also, it serves to establish a prolonged or discontinued communication. Here are the examples of phatic function found in the album.

The first example of phatic function of the figure of personification can be seen in the second line of the song *No Surprises*.

A job that slowly kills you
Bruishes won't heal. (Datum 02)

This line explicitly has two functions of the language: poetic and phatic. As it has been mentioned in the previous explanation, the poetic function of this line is known by the appearance of the figure of personification. Besides having the poetic function, this line also precisely possesses the phatic function. It can be seen from how the writer tries to make a contact to the listener or the reader.

Using a second personal pronoun (you) in the line indicates that the writer wants to deliver the message to all the people who read this line directly. When reading this line, they will feel an interaction to the writer because of the pronoun. The existence of the word *you* in the line could help the writer in establishing contact like a normal conversation. Therefore, this line is called as the line that also has a phatic function.

The second example of phatic function can be found in line 16 of the song *Exit Music*.

We hope your rules and wisdom choke you. (Datum 20)

The interaction between the writer and the reader could be understood easily in the line in which the writer attracts the reader's attention by mentioning the second personal pronoun (you) and the possessive pronoun (your). Although this line is not used to prolong or to discontinue the communication, it serves the absolute contact from the writer to the listener shown on how the writer tries to communicate with the reader directly.

Keeping the contact belonging to the readers become the most important thing that the writer should do. Besides, the fact that this attention can indicate the interest of the readers toward the work, it also can help them to keep the message

that the writer tries to deliver deeply. Therefore, the contact making made by the writer could be understood as the bridge that should be passed by him before he delivers the message.

The last example of phatic function can be seen in the first line of the song *Climbing Up The Walls*.

I am the key to the lock in your house. (Datum 11)

What is shown in the datum indicates the way of establishing a contact made by the writer. He tries to communicate with the listener by using the first personal pronoun (I) and possessive pronoun (your). By including these two personal pronouns, this line seems like a usual conversation made by two persons in which the attention is only focused on the speaker when he is talking.

The interaction made by the writer in the line implies that he really needs the attention of the reader to gain the intended message. This line could be understood as the arrangement of two functions of language in which the phatic function deals with the interaction made by the writer and poetic function deals with the stressing message after gaining the contact of the reader. Therefore, using this phatic function would definitely help the writer to deliver the message in the reader's mind clearly.

c. Conative Function

Conative function deals with a command given by a speaker to the listener. In other words, conative function is the language function which has an orientation toward the addressee. This definition indicates that imperative

sentence clearly activates the conative function. In this research, the appearance of the conative function only occurs one time in the album.

The example of conative function is found in line 24 of the song *Climbing Up The Wall*.

Open up your skull. (Datum13)

Apparently, this line has three language functions. Firstly, the existence of the poetic function can be seen from how the writer stresses the message of the line by using the figure of transference of meaning called synecdoche. In addition, the phatic function can be seen from how the writer attracts the attention belonging to the writer by using the possessive pronoun (your). Thirdly, the conative function can be seen from the command given by the writer to open up the reader's skulls.

This conative function is oriented towards the addressee. Since the sentence of the line represents the request belonging to the writer, the orientation towards the addressee can be seen clearly in the line. By giving the command to the readers, the writer wants to make sure that they will do the command. Therefore, the conative function could be understood as the function which has a character to order the readers.

3. The Theme Brought by the Writer through Transference of Meaning in *OK Computer* Album

Like any other literary works, the song lyrics belonging to *OK Computer* album also has certain purposes inside. *OK Computer* is an album written by Thom Yorke, the leader an English alternative rock band, Radiohead. *Ok Computer* is the third album published in 1997 and yet still seems as resonant and relevant today. It deals with the critical response of social phenomena between

people and their environment. This album covers many issues such as capitalism, madness, death, transport and technology. The researcher tries to classify the theme of the line based on the types of transference of meaning found in the album. Below are the themes brought by the writer through transference of meaning.

a. Capitalism

The theme of capitalism perhaps would become the most interesting theme to be observed in literary works. Since the theme of capitalism does not exist in the linguistic field, the researcher only analyzed the use of transference of meaning to gain the vivid image of capitalism proposed by the writer.

Capitalism theme appears in several songs. It indicates that the writer of the song tends to criticize the power of global business in which the capital would be the one who plays the role. For example, the song entitled *No Surprises* in line 2 where the figure of personification is used has been included into this theme.

A job that slowly kills you

Bruishes won't heal. (Datum 02)

According to the context of the story *No Surprises* tells about the emptiest feeling of the people described in the song caused by the system of capitalism. The writer wants to criticize the situation in which people are forced by a system directed only for greatest profit of capitalists. Therefore, the writer wants to revive the people described in the song not to let themselves be driven by the system by giving a human attribute to a job that could kill people.

It might be said that the production of commodity belonging to the company depends on the employee. Therefore, people were forced to work by the system proposed to gain a lot of benefits. The presence of the injured party makes the writer criticize this capitalist system. The imbalance between the salary they got and the things they need is the fact to prove that the capital is the only one who is benefited.

The theme of capitalism also appears in the song entitled *Electioneering* in line 11 where the figure of synecdoche exists,

It's just business

Cattle prods and the IMF. (Datum 19)

Cattle prods and the IMF are two things that represent the whole business act. The writer explicitly uses the figure of synecdoche in the line to include these two things into the business act.

The act of business directed towards the greatest profit belonging to the private ownership of the people or organisation could be called as the capitalism (Walter : 2008). According to the background of the story, the writer tries to illuminate the IMF by comparing it with the cattle as the act of business. The IMF which is part of the organisation belonging to the United Nations that concern with the fund contribution has indicated to run the capitalist system.

The IMF is considered as a new hope for poor countries to be able to obtain such a fund needed to build the social and economic conditions of a country. However, the assistance of the IMF often provides new problems for countries that receive an aid from the IMF. Because the IMF also implements a reversion or debt payments by the terms and prerequisites that are extremely

burden, the poor country would not easily waive from the IMF. Therefore, the writer puts the IMF into the act of business that clearly runs the system of capitalism.

b. Madness

Based on the story of the album, rock music always has a fascination for various strains of madness and eccentricity. It is caused by the rising depression of the player appointed by them in art. Besides the rising depression, the social problems highlighted by the writer also could be the reason of the emergence of the theme of madness in the album. The insanity of the whole world is the issue that is trying to be criticized by the writer. The first line belonging to the song entitled *Climbing Up The Wall* where the figure of metaphor exists could be included into the theme of madness.

I am the key to the lock in your house. (Datum11)

The penetrative and invasive imagery belonging to the line: “I am the key to the lock” really shows the vivid threat of the criminal. Based on the background of the story, the writer tries to criticize the insanity of the life in which the act of crime towards kids often happens. Moreover, the line shows that the act of violence is committed not only by strangers, but also by the people who are known by the victims and cannot be kept out because they already have the key to the locked door in the victim’s house. By using the figure of metaphor in which the writer compares himself to a key, he wants to show the horrible situation in which relatives could possibly commit a crime because they are not suspected as the agents of crime. Thus, this kind of world’s insanity makes the writer concerned to

criticize it. Through the use of metaphor the writer wants to warn the people not to easily put their trusts to the people around them.

Another madness theme appears in the song entitled *Subterranean Homesick Alien*, in line 9.

Up above
Aliens hover
Making home movies. (Datum 17)

Because the inspiration of the song is taken from the act of isolation, this line could be clearly included into the theme of madness. Like what has been mentioned before, rock music always has the fascination for various feeling of madness. The feeling of madness appointed by them in the form of art could be caused by the raising problems they have.

Yorke, the writer of the song, also has such problems that affect his work. The problem rises when the society begins to reject the writer because of the physical defect he has. Pressure caused by the problems resulted to the act of isolation. Thus, people who do not know him would be regarded as outsiders. The madness theme could be understood by this act of isolation and refusal done by both the writer and the society. None of the humans is able to walk by himself. People always need others to live their life in harmony. The act of isolation draws the insanity of the writer caused by the rejection of the society. Meanwhile, this rejection indicates that the society is even madder by knowing that there are no people who want to be born with the physical defect.

c. Death

Death theme could often be found in rock music. A death song represents a thought of nihilism which means that the existence of human being in the world is nonsense (Footman 2007: 148). Nihilism rejects the idea of what people commonly think. Those who admit as nihilist judge that values and norms are artificial things and do not inherently exist.

The strong influence of this nihilism started in the 90's era. Nirvana, the pioneers of the grunge music, successfully affected the teenagers of that time. Flannel, heroin, glorified caused by self-worthlessness, dark, depressive are the characteristics of nihilistic lifestyle introduced by the band. When people are really embraced to nihilism without compromise, it would end up in bitterness. In Cobain's case, this nihilism led to drug addiction, depression, and ultimate suicide.

Unlike Nirvana, Radiohead brings the theme of death as the result of Yorke's disagreement towards the industrialisation. The song entitled *No Surprises* in line 8 could be included into this theme..

A handshake of carbon monoxide. (Datum 04)

The construction of an industry will leave both positive and negative effects. The negative effect is commonly found on the waste of the industry. People should increase their awareness about the peril effects of the industrial waste, for example, the carbon monoxide produced by the smoke. Most people know that this gas is easy to merge with the air. Therefore, through this line the writer wants to warn people that this carbon monoxide is really harmful to their health.

Another example belonging to the death-theme could be found in the song entitled *Exit Music*, in line 16.

We hope your rules and wisdom choke you. (Datum 20)

This song is the closing soundtrack of Baz Luhrmann's film entitled *Romeo and Juliet*. The moment when Juliet hold a revolver into her head becomes the actual inspiration of this song. The rules and wisdom belonging to the people do not always bring them into the happiness of life. In fact, both of them could bring them into death.

d. Transport and Technology

Because *OK Computer* deals with the critical response of society in which people and their environment become the most valuable objects to be observed, the transport and technology could also be included in it. Since both transport and technology have a close relation, the researcher tries not to separate these two themes. Besides looking the close relation from both themes, these two themes only occur through the figure of synecdoche and metonymy belonging to the same song entitled *Airbag*. Therefore, the researcher tries to concise both transport and technology into one.

The theme of transport and technology could be found in the song of *Airbag*, in line 4, and 12.

In the neon sign

Scrolling up and down

In a fast German car. (Datum 21 and Datum 22)

The car accident experienced by the writer becomes the inspiration of this song. Line 1 shows the situation when the writer went into hospital after the accident. The neon sign which is scrolling up and down represents the lamp belonging to the ICU room. Meanwhile, line 2 describes the vehicle that is driven by him. The

airbag, one product of a modern car, may not always give a better solution to decrease the number of death in a car accident. If the alertness belonging to the people is ignored by them, the emergence of the airbag would be useless.

What the writer tries to deliver in the song is something that people may not imagine before. According to the context of the story, the development of technology belonging to the car may enervate the alertness of the people. The feeling of safety of the people is the most dangerous thing that they ever have. This feeling of safety makes them put their full reliance into the assurance of safety belonging to the car. It seems ridiculous when the people rely their life on the thing they should control. Therefore, the emergence of the airbag sometimes threatens people's life by giving the image of "safety".

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This research investigates the transference of meaning reflected in *OK Computer* album by Radiohead. Based on the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn related to the formulations of the problem and objectives of the study stated in Chapter I. The researcher formulates the conclusions as mentioned in the following points.

1. All of the five types of transference of meaning that commonly appear in literary works are found in *OK Computer* album, i.e. Simile, Personification, Metaphor, Metonymy, and Synecdoche.
2. Among the six proposed types of existed language functions based on Jakobson (1960: 350-377), there are three types of language function found in *OK Computer* album. They are poetic, phatic, and conative functions. Meanwhile, the absent functions are referential, metalinguistic and emotive. The non-existence of metalinguistic function could be caused by the absence of the mutual agreement on the code inside the transference of meaning. Moreover, the absence of the emotive function is also caused by the focus of this research which tries to figure out the types of transference of meaning. Transference of meaning deals mostly with the comparison that makes the writer focus on the object rather than the writer or the addresser himself. Meanwhile, the non-existence of the referential function due to the use of a literary work as the object of the research. Since

literary works have some incongruity or peculiarity, they do not have a referential function.

3. Related to the *OK Computer album*, the types of transference of meaning can reflect the themes of the album. Among all of the data belonging to transference of meaning that appear in the album, some of the data are used to dig up the information about the theme brought by the writer in the album. After analyzing the data, the researcher took the better information about the theme found in the album. *Ok Computer* deals with critical response in which the relationship between people and their environment become the main point of it. The use of transference of meaning in *OK Computer* album could represent the four themes. They are : Capitalism, Madness, Death, and Transport and Technology.

B. Suggestions

After conducting this research, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. To the readers

The main focus of this research is a challenge for the readers to widen their perspective in seeing language phenomena. The researcher asks his readers, who usually consider language style as a trivial matter that implies the dramatization of language use in literary works, to change their opinion. This research reveals that there are more than just dramatic effects behind the use of transference of meaning. There are some complex functions of language based and theme on the context which can be analyzed through it.

2. To future researchers

Even though many researchers have conducted research on stylistics, there are still many interesting topics under stylistics which have not been analyzed yet.

3. To English students

The researcher suggests that the academic society, especially students of English Education Department majoring in linguistics, learn and conduct research on stylistics because there are still many interesting topics under stylistic study, especially in the English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University.

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Table of Types of Transference of Meaning, Language Function and Theme

Note:

Types of Transference of Meaning

Syn: Snehdoche

Meta: Metaphor

Meto : Metonymy

Sim : Simile

Prsn: Personification

Language Function

Mtl : Metalinguistic

Ref : Referential

Con : Conative

Emo : Emotive

Poe : Poetic

Pha : Phatic

Theme

1 : Capitalism

2 : Madness

3 : Death

4: Transport and Technology

Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
1.	S1/Ok Line 1	No Surprises : A heart that's full up like a landfill.				√						√		1	The word <i>like</i> in this line indicates the use of simile to make an unexpected comparasion between a heart which is part of human body and the landfill. The author tends to stress on the message of the line which means that it contains a poetic function. The theme of the line is capitalism. It is proved by the comparison he makes: the heart and

															the landfill. The heart which is part of human body should not be bought by all of the materialistic things.
2.	S1/OK Line 2	No Surprises : A Job that slowly kills you <i>Bruishes won't heal.</i>					√					√	√	1, 3	On <i>No Alarm and No Surprises</i> , Personification is shown by giving human qualities to a job that could kill people. This line has a poetic function shown on how the author tends to stress the point of the message. The use of second personal pronoun indicates that this line has a phatic function. By giving the figure of personification to a job, the writer vividly criticizes the system of capitalism that led people into death.

Datum	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning	Language Function	Theme	Explanation
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No			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
3.	S1/Ok Line 5	No Surprises : <i>You look so tired and unhappy</i> Bring down the government.	√									√		1	The writer tends to describe one person who has a responsibility to the manpower by stating the whole of them (government). It indicates that the author uses synecdoche in drawing this line. The function of this line can be regarded as the poetic function because the author tends to stress the point of the message. The feeling of disagreement towards the system of capitalism make the people really want to speak to the government. For this reason, this line is included into the capitalism theme.
4.	S1/OK Line 8	No Surprises : A handshake of carbon monoxide.					√					√		3	<i>On No Alarm and No Surprises</i> , Personification is shown by giving human qualities to a job that could kill people. This line has a poetic function shown on how the author tends to stress the point of the

															message. The use of second personal pronoun indicates that this line has a phatic function. Industrialisation might give bad impacts to human's life. Pollution is one of the problems caused by the existence of the industry. This situation forces people to inhale the carbon monoxide. Therefore, this kind of life would lead the people into death.
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Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
5.	S1/Ok Line 9	No Surprises : No Alarm and No			√							√		3	The author tries to draw a motionless or a quiet life by associating it with having no

		Surprises.													alarm. It indicates that this line is included into metonymy and has a poetic function in which the message itself becomes the main point of the line. The monotonous life belonging to people really indicates their death. It is not the physical death that the writer tends to describe. The most important thing is the death of the feeling belonging to people caused by industrialization.
6.	S1/OK Line 17 and 18	No Surprises : Such a pretty house Such a pretty garden.			√							√	√	1	Pretty house and a pretty garden have an association to a prosperity. Therefore, this line is included as the line which uses the figure of metonymy and has the function called as poetic proven by the use of metonymy in the line. Such pretty house and garden are the pictures drawn by the writer to describe people's obsession of being rich. This obsession unconsciously lets themselves be driven by the system of capitalist in order to gain these pretty houses and pretty gardens.

7.	S2/Ok Line 3	Karma Police: <i>Karma police, arrest this man</i> <i>He talks in maths</i> He buzzes like fridge.				√						√		1	Because the author compares the man and the fridge by using the word <i>like</i> , this line uses the figure of simile. This line has a poetic function shown by the comparison of a human with a non-living thing. The line indicates the possession of capitalism-theme. It is proven in the previous line that describes the man who always talks in math. According to the context of the story, math is the topic that reflects the act of business.
Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
8.	S2/OK Line 4	Karma Police: <i>Karma police, arrest this man</i> <i>He talks in maths</i> <i>He buzzes like a fridge</i>				√						√		1	Still continuing the previous line, this line also uses simile in comparing the man and the detuned radio. This line has the same funtion as the previous line : poetic. The comparison of the line indicates that the

		He's like a detuned radio.													writer really puts his feeling of dislike to the man who always talks in math. Therefore, this line is still included into the theme of capitalism
9.	S3/Ok Line 36	Fitter Happier : <i>No longer empty and frantic</i> Like a cat tied to a stick				√						√		1	In this line, the author uses simile by using the word <i>like</i> to describe people who live with happiness without fear of anything like a cat. Surely, this line has a poetic function in which the writer tends to stress on the message of the line. The song entitled <i>Fitter Happier</i> is the song that contains some regulations of a happy life that comes from the capitalist. The writer tries to criticize it by using this figure of simile.
10.	S3/OK Line 41	Fitter Happier : A pig in a cage on antibiotics		√								√		1	In the last part of the lyric, the author uses metaphor to describe people who live in bourgeois society with a pig. This line has a poetic function in which the author tends to stress the message as the main point of

															view. A pig is the picture used by many song writers to describe people belonging to bourgeois society. Therefore, this line indicates the theme of capitalism.
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Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
11.	S4/Ok Line 1	Climbing Up The Wall: I am the key to the lock in your house.		√								√	√	2	This line uses metaphor in which the author describes himself as the key to the locked door. This line has a poetic function shown by using metaphor as the mean of using deviation that compels listener to pay attention to the message inside. The phatic function is shown by the use of second personal pronoun which means that the

															<p>writer tries to make contact to the reader.</p> <p>The madness theme can be seen on how the writer tries to draw the picture of a felon with a key. It means that the felon is someone who is already known by the victims.</p>
12.	S4/OK Line 6	Climbing Up The Wall : I am the pick in the ice.		√								√		3	<p>Apparently, this line uses metaphor to give an image of the author as the pick in the ice. Like line 1 in the song, this line also has a poetic function caused by the use of metaphor. According to the context of the story, the pick in the ice is associated with a particularly kind of lobotomy(a surgical operation which destroys or removes part of the brain). This line belongs to the death theme in which the writer wants to describe that felon is a dangerous weapon.</p>

Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function					Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha	
13.	S4/Ok Line 24	Climbing Up The Wall : Open up your skull.			√					√		√	√	2 The writer of the song tends to describe something by associating it with something else that has a close relation. It is called metonymy. In the line of the lyric, metonymy can be seen on how the author tries to ask the listener to open their skull which mean to open their mind. It has a poetic function proven by the word he plays in the line and has a phatic function shown by the use of possessive pronoun.This line shows that the writer really wants to make the people realize that the felony towards the kids sometimes committed by relatives.

															It shows that this line belongs to maddness theme.
14.	S5/OK Line 8	Let Down : Crushed like a bug in the ground.				√						√		3	This line uses simile to draw people crushed with a bug by using the word <i>like</i> . The comparasion between two things makes the reader or listener pay attention to the message of the line. Thus, this line has a poetic function. According to the context of the story, this song belongs to the death theme. This line explains the situation when people fall and die caused by the problems they have.

			Types of Transference of			
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Datum No	Code	Lyric	Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
15.	S5/Ok Line 11	Let Down : Wings twitch legs are going.	√									√		2	Mentioning the wings as a part of the bird's body and the legs as the human's body indicates that this line uses synecdoche to give the message. This line has a poetic function shown by the use of the figure of transference of meaning which means that stressing the message is the purpose of the writer. The madness theme can be seen from the context of the story belonging to the song. The writer wants to describe the act of escapism from the problems that the people have by mentioning the wings and the legs.
16.	S6/OK	Subterranean Homesick Alien :					√					√		-	The author gives the human attribute to the morning which can breathe. It means that

	Line 1	The breath of the morning.													this line uses personification in drawing the line. The main point of the message which becomes the stress of the author indicates that this line has a poetic function.
17.	S6/OK Line 9	Subterranean Homesick Alien: <i>Up above</i> Aliens hover <i>Making home movies</i>		√								√		2	Aliens is an image given by the writer as an outsider to the normal people. This line uses metaphor shown on how the writer compares people with an alien. This line has a poetic function caused by the tension of the message that the writer tries to give. This line belongs to madness theme. It can be seen easily by comparing people with an alien.

Datum	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning	Language Function	Theme	Explanation
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No			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		
18.	S7/OK Line 2	The Tourist : <i>It barks at no one else but me</i> Like it's seen a ghost				√						√		2	The author uses simile in this line to draw the image of himself. He compares himself with a ghost by using the word <i>like</i> . Using simile to catch the attention from the listener indicates that this line has a poetic function. This line belongs to madness theme. The insanity can be seen by the comparison that the writer makes. The advertising board that barks makes the writer think that he was a ghost.
19.	S8/Ok Line 11	Electioneering : <i>It's just business</i> Cattle prods and the IMF.			√							√		1	Cattle prods and the IMF are two things that represent the whole business act. It means that this line uses metonymy. By using the figure of metonymy the author wants to catch the attention of the listeners. Therefore, this line has a poetic function. Including the IMF as the business act indicates that this line belong to capitalism theme in which the benefit is only for the

															IMF.
20.	S9/OK Line 16	Exit Music : We hope your rules and wisdom choke you.					√					√	√	3	The author gives a human attribute to rules and wisdom that could choke the people. This means that this line uses personification. The appearance of personification indicates that this line has a poetic function because the author stresses on the message of the line. Phatic function is shown by the use of second personal pronoun and possessive pronoun. The moment when juliet holds the revolver into her head becomes the inspiration of this song. This line explicitly describes that death is sometimes caused by the rules and wisdom that people have.
Datum No	Code	Lyric	Types of Transference of Meaning					Language Function						Theme	Explanation
			Syn	Meta	Meto	Sim	Prsn	Mtl	Ref	Con	Emo	Poe	Pha		

21.	S10/Ok Line 4 and 5	Airbag : In the neon sign <i>Scrolling up and down</i>			√							√		3,4	The writer wants to describe an ICU lamp usually used for operation. By stating the neon which is scrolling up and down, he uses this figure of metonymy to draw the picture of an ICU by stating another figure which has a close relation. The poetic function could be understood on how the writer tends to stress the message by using this figure of metonymy. Airbag is a safety tool belonging to modern cars. The presence of the airbag sometimes weakens the alertness of the people. The line describes the situation of the writer in ICU room after a car accident.
22.	S10/OK Line 12	Airbag : In A fast German car	√									√		4	The appearance of synecdoche could be found in this line. The writer tries to mention the name belonging to the car company by stating “German car” which represents the whole. The writer wants to

															give some feeling to the reader which means that it contains the poetic function. A fast German car indicates that the technology belonging to the German company is more developed.
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